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U.S. INTERPRETATIONS OF ABM TREATY CHALLENGED

PM181646 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Professor I. Lukashchuk by APN observer V. Arsentyev under the rubric "Specialist's Comment": "The ABM Treaty, Washington's Twisted 'Interpretations'": place, date of interview not given; first paragraph is a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Text] Before the Geneva summit meeting the U.S. Administration, unwilling to give up the "star wars" program, attempted to prove that President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) is all but written into the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. At SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's request, APN observer V. Arsentyev met Professor I. Lukashchuk, doctor of juridical sciences and well known Soviet international law expert, and asked him to explain the meaning of Washington's "interpretations" of the ABM treaty.

[Arsentyev] How can one describe the recent "discoveries" by R. McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, that the undertakings given by the United States under the ABM treaty do not cover the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements?

[Lukashchuk] Mr McFarlane's "discoveries," which not a single eminent legal scholar managed to notice over a 13-year period, speak for themselves. They are primarily a desire to bend the treaty to make it fit the "star wars" plans. You don't have to be an authoritative specialist in international law to perceive this. Let us look at the treaty's specific articles. Under Article I, the sides undertook "not to deploy its country's ABM system and not to create [sozdavat] a base for such a defense," while under Article V they undertook not to "develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components that are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." The SDI program is most flagrantly at variance with the ABM treaty. First, because the issue concerns the creation [sozdaniye] of an ABM system for the entire U.S. territory. Second, we are talking about a space-based ABM system.

[Arsentyev] In trying to substantiate its "interpretations," the U.S. Administration often refers to the so-called "statement D," agreed to by the sides and appended to the treaty, which supposedly allows the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM means based on different principles of physics (lasers, directed energy beams, and so on).

[Lukashchuk] Even that document fails to support in any way the U.S. stance. According to "statement d," the research, development [razrabotka], and testing of ABM systems or their components based on different physical principles are allowed only in regions precisely defined by the treaty and only on stationary land-based systems. Furthermore, if one of the sides wishes to deploy new systems in these regions, it is entitled to do so only following preliminary consultations with the other side and submission of the relevant agreed amendments to the text of the treaty. Let us note that these additional limitations were formulated at the U.S. initiative.

[Arsentyev] Consequently, neither the treaty itself nor the acts accompanying it contain anything that could even slightly justify the U.S. "interpretations." What does international law have to say in this respect?

[Lukashchuk] International law contains a norm under which, if the interpretation of a treaty's text does not satisfy the sides, it is possible to resort to additional means of interpretation which include the circumstances in which the treaty was concluded, the protocols of the talks, and so on. In this instance the treaty's provisions are so clear that there is no need to resort to any additional means of interpretation. But even if one were to resort to these means, they do not support the U.S. "interpretations" either. There is hardly anyone who would doubt the knowledge of G. Smith, former leader of the U.S. delegation to the SALT talks with the USSR, concerning the circumstances in which the ABM Treaty was concluded. In an interview with AP he described the current "interpretations" of the treaty as absurd and declared that, when this act was being signed, both sides agreed that it bans the testing and creation [sozdaniye] of new space-based ABM systems.

All this leaves no doubt that Washington's "interpretations" of the treaty constitute a breach of this act and of such an important principle of international law as the conscientious discharge of undertakings. This fact has been asserted by many famous lawyers. For example, Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state and now professor of international law at a U.S. university, declared that Washington's new interpretation of the treaty is "absolutely incompatible" with its provisions.

[Arsentyev] What will be the effect of the U.S. Administration's stance regarding the ABM Treaty on international law?

[Lukashchuk] The use of arbitrary unilateral interpretation as a means to distort the content of international treaties is nothing new in imperialist practice. The fact that the ABM Treaty has been turned inside out on the other side of the Atlantic only goes to confirm the cynicism of the U.S. Administration's overall position regarding international law. It is prepared, for the sake of its selfish and extremely short-sighted goals, to gamble with the vital interests of its own people and of the peoples in other countries. After all, we are talking about a treaty that provides the base for strategic stability and international security, for the system of relations of peaceful coexistence in general. Apart from anything else, this system is the basis for modern international law. This is why the U.S. Administration's actions are fraught with a threat against international law and order as a whole.

WEINBERGER LETTER 'IN TUNE' WITH ADMINISTRATION

LD191314 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is not on the American team in Geneva but his presence or, rather, the presence of those who wouldn't want any arms control agreement is very much felt. Here are some details.

In his letter to the White House, sent on the eve of President Reagan's departure for Geneva, Caspar Weinberger took an uncompromising stance against even the hint of a breakthrough on arms control. Two key elements of Weinberger's advice were not to make any pledge to continue to honor the unratified SALT II treaty and avoid any commitment to a so-called restrictive interpretation of the Soviet-American ABM Treaty of 1972. Asked if Weinberger would be fired for throwing a pall over the administration's efforts to convince the public of its sincerity in seeking mutually acceptable solutions with the Soviet Union, the President answered "hell, no." There appeared to be no need to fire the defense secretary because his views are perfectly in tune with those of the administration. He may be less diplomatic about choosing words than the President's aides but he certainly reflects the current thinking in Washington.

To say no to arms control is automatically to say yes to the arms race. There can be no golden mean. When the Soviet Union unilaterally stopped all nuclear testing it was not to impress anybody. The step was taken to make it more difficult for both sides to perfect nuclear warheads and therefore to help the arms race.

When the United States refused to follow suit it was because Washington's intentions were different. For example, continued nuclear testing was vital for the program of building small nuclear warheads to be used as a source of energy for X-ray lasers. All other explanations or interpretations of the Soviet decision and the American not to join are immaterial or a diversion to fool the public. The same is true of the other Soviet moratoriums, that is on launching anti-satellite weapons and on the deployment of medium-range missiles. There has simply got to be a beginning, a first step or somebody's initiative in slowing down, and we feel proud here that it was our country to have done so.

Cultural exchanges or those in sports and other areas are important. The more we see each other or know each other the better. But isn't it somewhat amazing that such exchanges should be carried out in an atmosphere of military competition which boils down to the sharpening of knives. Would't it be more logical to slow down the arms race and then stop it altogether in the name of well-being of future generations?

Reacting to Weinberger's letter, some American official said he needed never have sent it. It always pays to know for sure what the other side is up to. Caspar Weinberger was very candid in this respect.

117TH SESSION OF CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HELD

LD191757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- The 117th session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place here 18-19 November. Taking part in it were representatives of countries in the Executive Committee, deputy heads of state from: Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the CSSR, representatives of countries in the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and the Council's secretariat.

The Executive Committee examined issues connected with the implementation of decisions of the economic summit conference on the development of an integrated program of scientific progress for the CEMA countries up to the year 2000. There was discussion of the basic directions for the further development of cooperation between CEMA member-countries in the priority spheres of science and technology. A draft of the above-mentioned program prepared by the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation was unanimously approved at the session for presentation at a session of the council.

The Executive Committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, full mutual understanding, and comradely cooperation.

CEMA FERROUS METALS BODY MEETS IN BUDAPEST

PM191259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Nov -- A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Ferrous Metallurgy has been held here. An SFRY delegation and representatives of the Intermetall organization also participated in it.

The session examined the commission's tasks stemming from the CEMA Council session, and Executive Committee resolutions and also a number of questions connected with developing cooperation in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy in the light of the CEMA economic summit decisions. Multilateral consultations were conducted on the question of extending and deepening sector cooperation in conditions where the national economies are being switched to an intensive path of development.

A plan for scientific and technical cooperation in the ferrous metallurgy sphere for 1986-1990 and a commission work plan for 1986-1987 were approved.

The commission adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions examined.

The session was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

PUBLIC OPINION CONFERENCE -- An international scientific conference on public opinion in the conditions of socialism has taken place near the Polish town of Olsztyn. Academics from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union took part in it. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 16 Nov 85 LD]

U.S. OPPOSES DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON ARMS CURBS

PM201802 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[IZVESTIYA-TASS report: "For Real Disarmament"]

[Text] The Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly has begun discussing one of the most important items on the agenda -- international cooperation in the use of space for peaceful purposes.

Attention is centered on the USSR's proposals, published as an official document, on the main directions and principles of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization.

On the initiative of a large group of socialist and nonaligned states, including the Soviet Union and the Belorussian and Ukrainian SSR's the First Committee of the UN General Assembly (political and security questions, including disarmament) has adopted a draft resolution prohibiting the development [razrabotka] and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons.

These aims are also pursued by other draft resolutions approved in the first committee by an overwhelming majority of delegations, whose coauthors are socialist and nonaligned states. These documents point, in particular, to the grave economic and social consequences of the arms race.

Only the American delegation voted against these draft resolutions.

The UN General Assembly's first committee also called for measures to be taken to curb the arms race on the seas and oceans. In a draft resolution approved by an overwhelming majority of votes the committee pointed to the pressing need to begin talks with the participation of the major sea powers and, primarily, the states which possess nuclear weapons.

The U.S. delegation voted against this document too.

On the initiative of Cameroon, Poland, Romania, and the Ukrainian SSR a draft resolution was adopted which calls for measures to be taken with a view to preventing the spread of the arms race to the sea bed and beneath it. [egonedra]

By a majority of votes the First Committee resolutely condemned the nuclear preparations of Israel and the Republic of South Africa.

U.S. 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE POLICY' TOWARD UNESCO CITED

PM191553 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by I. Kosonozhkin, member of the Soviet delegation to the UNESCO General Conference session: "Triumph of Noble Goals: The Results of the UNESCO General Conference Session"]

[Excerpts] Sofia, Moscow -- It was with a warm day, filled with the many colors of fall, that Sofia greeted the more than 2,000 delegates and observers who came from 160 countries to the 23d UNESCO General Conference Session. Now the session is over. What were its main results?

The work of the conference took place in an atmosphere in which the U.S. administration, pursuing its line of attacks against the United Nations, had left UNESCO -- one of the world community's most prestigious organizations. It is not hard to see that the United States was pursuing far-reaching aims: to undermine UNESCO's financial position, to cause a "chain reaction" in which other countries followed its example and left UNESCO, and to bring the organization to the brink of collapse.

Life, however, has shown the short-sightedness of the U.S. ruling circles' schemes. Not a single major state, even from among America's NATO allies, has opted for such a rash move. The United States has been left in political isolation although Britain, Singapore, and some other countries have tried to pressure UNESCO. The U.S. actions were given a principled assessment by UNESCO director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow: "The blow against UNESCO is aimed at the heart of the United Nations."

Most of the speakers spoke about the need to defend the UN ideals and principles in the sphere of education, science, and culture. And to defend them not only against the direct attempts by the White House administration to undermine UNESCO but also against covert maneuvers by the organization's opponents to try to neutralize the social essence of its activity and play down the ideological significance and political import of its measures. This striving was shown most clearly in the British delegation's stance. Addressing the plenary session, T. Raison, minister of state at the British Foreign Office, demanded that reforms be carried out in the organization. Even though his rhetorical statement was not specific, the Soviet delegation formed the firm conviction that statements of this kind are aimed at creating discord in UNESCO's work.

Britain's representatives tried to impose their negative line on the commissions. For example, in the initial sessions of the second commission, which discussed major programs dealing with problems of general education and cadre training, the British delegation submitted a resolution on changing the priorities of 11 major programs.

If adopted, the changes proposed by the British delegation would have blocked the implemention of the most important socially and politically worthwhile actions in the next 2 years and priority would have been given to routine, minor measures of no great social significance. Such attempts were fittingly rebuffed by our delegation and delegations from the socialist and many other countries. However, the British delegation constantly sought any pretext and used every opportunity to prevent the commission adopting more significant decisions. It was supported in this by the delegations from the FRG, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and certain other countries.

Now that the General Conference has finished work it may be stated confidently that UNESCO's noble ideals have passed another difficult test. The organization is emerging with honor from a difficult period in its development created by America's unconstructive policy. These complications are being successfully overcome thanks to the principled and resolute support for UNESCO from the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, the developing countries, and all honest scientific, cultural, and educational figures.

GRIGORYEV EXAMINES LESSONS OF NUREMBURG TRIAL

LD181459 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Grigoryev writes: Forty years ago, on November 20, 1945, Soviet, American, British and French prosecutors entered the courtroom of the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg to present German fascism on behalf of the millions of its victims with a complete and fair account to settle.

That was the start of a trial of the chief Nazi war criminals, whose stern sentence remains also today a warning to the forces of reaction and war.

This year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the routing of fascism, has seen especially many attempts made in the West, most notably in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, to distort the causes and course of the Second World War and falsify its historical results, including the legitimate nature of the Nuremberg trial. Much has been said and written to allege that it was an "act of revenge" by the victorious powers. Much is being said and written, for example, in the Federal Republic of Germany also today to allege that the war with its toll befell the peoples like a natural calamity from which all suffered in an equal measure.

But the Nuremberg trial, which put in the dock not only the chieftains of Hitlerite Germany but also the entire fascist system, was a triumph of justice, not an "act of revenge". And the heinous atrocities perpetrated by Nazism were not caused by the elements: The countless crimes by the Hitlerite aggressors against civilians in the Soviet Union and other countries were not isolated actions by individual Wehrmacht units but a whole system willfully planned by fascism in advance. An instruction for German troops, published in millions of copies, said: "You have no nerves, heart or mercy - you're made of German iron...kill every Russian without hesitation, be it an old man or woman, a girl or a boy... We shall force the whole world to its knees. The German is the absolute master of the world."

Forty years ago, too, the Nuremberg trial had quite a few enemies who, though they failed to frustrate it, were nevertheless able to shield a number of Nazi war criminals from punishment and tried to save from the just deserts also those who had found themselves in the dock despite all their efforts to the contrary. Yet, the trial did take place and become a visual proof of the possibility of cooperation between states with different social systems in solving a most important issue, that of outlawing fascism and preventing its crimes in the future. The Nuremberg trial by the peoples cast its verdict of guilty not only on the Nazi chieftains but also on all forces which were seeking then and are seeking now another war.

Four decades ago, when the chief Nazi criminals were hanged, the peoples hoped that fascism and war had been done away with once and for all. It has turned out that they were wrong. The phenomenon of fascism has proved tenacious: It is being whitewashed and raised to its feet, its outrages are being protected by police and laws, and it is openly and impudently declaring its dictums in public not only in German but also in Italian, English and French. Fascism today is yelling about a "Soviet threat" with the same ferocity with which it shouted about a "Bolshevik danger" half a century ago. This makes it fit in perfectly well with the ideological, propaganda system of the Western "Democracies", which is based on the myth about a "threat from the East".

But the 40 years that have gone by since the start of the Nuremberg trial and the 39 years that have elapsed since its conclusion have not been able to lessen the sternness of the sentence passed by the peoples for tried at Nuremberg were not just a gang of Nazi criminals but also those who had led them to power and who had in effect plunged the world into an abyss of suffering. That lesson should not be forgotten by anybody.

REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE JOURNALISTS CITED

LD161231 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 16 TASS -- President Reagan has given an interview to Japanese journalists. In the interview he again sought to present the Soviet Union's policy in the Asian-Pacific region in a distorted light.

The head of the U.S. Administration was asked, in particular, this question: Is the U.S. planning to try to include Soviet SS-20 missiles, which have been deployed in the Asian part of the USSR, in the Geneva arms control talks? Reagan answered that "these missiles are included in the Geneva talks." He also maintained that the SS-20 ostensibly "greatly increases the threat to Asia as well as to Europe."

Then the U.S. President, posing as a peacemaker, stated that "nuclear weapons that threaten our allies and friends anywhere in the world are, of course, of deep concern to us. We could not therefore, accept any Soviet proposal in Geneva which would endeavour to address European security by increasing the threat to our friends and allies in Asia.

In an obvious attempt at laying the blame at somebody else's door, the U.S. President again asserted publicly that "actions by the Soviet Union in Asia have been a major cause of tension in our relations over the last decade."

The pronouncements by the head of the U.S. Administration are very distant from reality, to put it mildly. It is a matter of common knowledge that it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union, that has lately intensified its military preparations in the Asian-Pacific region. It is precisely the United States that encourages militarist and revanchist trends in the policy of Japan's ruling circles and speed up the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul aggressive alliance. Neither is it a secret that the United States seeks to convert that region into yet another arena of military-political confrontation with the USSR and other socialist states. As the present Pengaton chief Caspar Weinberger has admitted plainly, the goal of U.S. policy in the region is to oppose the Soviet Union "from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian Islands."

It is none other than Washington that intends to make East Asia and the adjacent Pacific and Indian Oceans the same kind of line for the deployment of forward-based nuclear systems as Western Europe and the adjacent Atlantic have already become. This is the real hidden motive of the present U.S. Administration's increased attention to the Asian-Pacific region.

As for unfair hints at the Soviet Union's certain "plans" to redeploy to Asia the SS-20 missiles which were additionally deployed in the European zone and which have now been removed from stand-by alert, and exhaustive answer was given to those inventions. "In Asia we have as many missiles as is needed to counter-balance the respective U.S. potential which is available in the region -- neither more nor less than that. If the USA does not build it up, we shall not build it up either. If the situation changes for the better, we shall react adequately," Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at the joint press Conference with President Francois Mitterrand of France in Paris on October 4, this year.

It is time the Washington strategists realized: Peace and security both in Asia and elsewhere in the world cannot be ensured by a confrontation-oriented policy.

No Mention of Mideast

LD161156 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States in an interview with Japanese journalists, published in Washington, again laid the emphasis on "regional conflicts." It is significant that this time, too, just as was the case in his recent speech at the United Nations, the President, when enumerating conflicts, did not mention the Middle East.

Meanwhile, it is well-known that it is precisely that region that is one of the world's "hot spots." This situation poses a real threat to international peace and security. An explosive situation has been keeping on there for many years. The blood of Arab civilians -- women, old men and children -- is shed as a result of bandit sallies by the Israeli military.

It is also known that the reckless and adventuristic course of the ruling top leadership of Israel, which enjoys full support and patronage of the United States, is the main cause of the unresolved nature of the Middle East conflict. Washington, by supplying Tel Aviv with newest types of armaments and by giving all-round economic aid and political support to it, virtually encourages the Israeli aggressors to new bandit sallies against Arab neighbours. In so doing it counts on intimidating the Arabs through blackmail and gross unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Arab states and on imposing Zionist-imperialist diktat upon the Middle East region. Attempts are being made to urge Arab countries on to unequal direct talks with the aggressor under the conditions of the continued occupation of age-old Arab lands, the arbitrariness and excesses being practised by the Israeli occupiers with regard to the Arab population in the captured lands.

The aggressive policy of Washington and Tel Aviv -- the allies for the anti-Arab strategic alliance -- gives rise to a resolute rebuff on the part of an overwhelming majority of Arab countries. They resolutely reject the path of capitulatory separate deals the kind of Camp-David ones. At the same time the call for convening a widely-representative international conference on the Middle East under U.N. aegis with the participation of all the sides concerned -- the only way towards the establishment of really lasting and just peace in the region -- is winning increasingly wide support in Arab capitals.

Remarks on Asia 'Unfair'

LD161844 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 16 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

On the eve of the Geneva summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and USA the White House propaganda machinery has sharply stepped up the hostile campaign in order to present in a distorted light the Soviet Union's policy in various regions of the world and thus mislead international public. Among such gimmicks is President Reagan's interview with Japanese journalists, in which he loudly claimed that the Soviet "SS-20 greatly increases the threat to Asia as well as to Europe". The President dropped hints that since these are mobile missiles they can, as he claimed, be readily sent from the European zone to Asia.

These are unfair hints, since if the Soviet Union reaches agreement on a subject it does that seriously.

It is known that the Soviet Union agrees to freeze the number of missiles in the Soviet Union's Asian part. Certainly, on conditions that the USA does not take actions leading to a change in the strategic situation in the region. The Soviet Union would not be against discussing that problem with the states of Asia and the Pacific having similar weapons with the aim of their limitation and subsequent reduction, certainly, on the basis of reciprocity.

As Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev stressed at a joint press conference with French President Mitterrand in Paris on October 4 this year, we have exactly as many missiles in Asia as are necessary to balance the corresponding U.S. potential in that region -- not less, but not more. If the USA does not build it up, we will not build it up either. If the situation changes for the better we will react adequately, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out.

Such is the Soviet Union's principled stand on the question of ensuring security in Asia. It is precisely the USA, and not the Soviet Union, which has recently noticeably stepped up its military preparations in the Asian-Pacific region. It encourages the militaristic trends in the policy of Japan's ruling circles. Washington makes Tokyo increase its military aid to Seoul. In continuing the occupation of South Korea, the U.S. militarists are perpetuating that country's partitioning. This is in conflict not only with the aspirations of the Korean people, but also threatens peace in the Far East. Thus the U.S. ruling circles are out to turn that region into another arena of military-political confrontation with the USSR, the other socialist states and the forces of national liberation.

The Soviet Union proposes a diametrically opposite approach -- to look jointly for ways to strengthening security in Asia and the Pacific -- the largest and most populous part of the world. In the Soviet Union's opinion, the formula of general Asian security could include such steps and measures as renunciation by all the nuclear powers of first use of nuclear weapons in Asia and the world as a whole, non-use of nuclear weapons against the countries and regions of that part of the world observing the non-nuclear status, the scrapping of foreign military bases on the territories of Asian countries, in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins. The adoption of all of these measures will undoubtedly contribute to a deepening of mutual understanding between the states of the region, ensuring genuine security rather than the emergence of a dangerous confrontation.

KORALEV DECRIES REAGAN SPEECH ON CONFLICTS

LD170047 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Aleksandar Korolev commentary]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told the jubilee meeting of the United Nations General Assembly that the so-called small wars bring enormous suffering and misfortune upon entire nations and delay their social and economic development by decades. He called on the United Nations to put the problems of settling regional conflicts among its main priorities.

President Reagan, in his speech at the jubilee meeting, turned to the problem of regional conflicts, too. He called for making a fresh start in the search for its solution. Now what is behind the promising call? First, President Reagan wants to discuss the issue of regional conflicts instead of disarmament problems because he is reluctant to abandon his plans for militarizing outer space.

Second, President Reagan's call covers not all spots round the globe where shots are being fired and blood is being shed. He observed utter silence about the Middle East, where Israel continues committing atrocities in the occupied Arab territories; he forgot to recall the Iran-Iraq war and the fight against racism in South Africa.

President Reagan chose only five countries for his fresh start: they are Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Angola, and Ethiopia. The Washington administration does not bother to hide its hostility towards the countries mentioned above and their governments, and this can be explained. In these countries social change is taking place caused by the desire of the majority of the population to rid themselves of the oppression of foreign companies, give land to the peasant farmers, and win genuine independence. It is these changes that have incurred open hostility of the United States imperialist circles which has developed into outright interference carried out with the help of hired counterrevolutionary bands. It should be remembered that without an unbiased analysis of the causes and sources of conflicts it's impossible to make the right approach to their solution.

Since the American President has raised the question, he should repudiate armed interference in the affairs of other peoples and countries and respect for [as heard] their sovereign choice of their way of development. The line of action the United States has taken is nothing else but state terrorism. Washington has used it quite often in a bid to make others accept its diktat. Judging by the President's speech, he is not going to abandon that policy. What the United States is going to do is to diversify the forms of its interference and introduce some more political means. Within the framework of his fresh start, President Reagan has suggested that the legitimate governments in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and other countries come to the negotiating table with the heads of mercenary bands that are robbing and killing defenseless people, burning crops, and blowing up schools and mosques. The absurdity of such an approach is evident, the more so since the President has coupled his statement with numerous threats against those countries whom he would like to accept what he called as the fresh start. He made it clear that if the absurd demand was not accepted, the United States would continue supporting its mercenaries. What such threats can lead to is seen in the example of Grenada, which the United States has trampled underfoot. There is every indication that the American Administration is determined to continue to add fuel to the regional conflicts. There is nothing new in President Reagan's fresh start, and still less anything peaceful.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. DESIRE FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY

LD191708 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 19 Nov 85

["Parity Will Be Maintained" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 19 TASS -- By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev

In 1980 the program of America's Republican Party unequivocally proclaimed that the aim of the United States was to restore military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union. At present the very same people who compiled that program and now hold ranking posts in the U.S. Administration allege in their public pronouncements that the United States has never striven for military superiority and that they think their task is to maintain the "balance of military power of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R."

It seems appropriate to ask: Have these political figures of the Republican Party really sobered after they came to power in the United States, or is the case in point a gigantic effort to mislead world public opinion concerning Washington's true strategic aims?

Unfortunately there are simply no facts that would bear witness to any changes in the approach of high-ranking Washington officials to problems of war and peace.

A drastic change in rhetoric in Washington, endless assurances of the administration's "peaceful stance" made by officials are accompanied by a fantastic distortion of the true balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union. Having spent more than one trillion dollars on war preparations in the past five years, the U.S. Administration alleges that these efforts have so far failed to restore the "desired balance" and that the Soviet Union still enjoys superiority over the U.S. in practically every indicator of military power.

Moreover, judging from statements made by some figures in Washington, the "Soviet superiority" has allegedly grown further. In December 1981, President Reagan alleged that the Soviet Union had a six-fold superiority over the U.S. in medium-range nuclear systems. In November 1984 U.S. National Security Assistant to the President Robert McFarlane said that the superiority of the U.S.S.R. in these systems had become ten-fold.

Strobe Talbott, the author of the book "Deadly Gambits" reveals the true aims of that manipulation of "facts" concerning the balance of forces between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. "Reagan and his administration came into office not really wanting to pursue arms control at all," Talbott writes. "Realizing that he was forced by reasons of political expediency to engage in arms control before the rearmament was well underway, Reagan believed that U.S. must find a way of pursuing an American arms buildup simultaneously with cutbacks in Soviet forces." Stories about the "U.S. lag" in the military field were, as Washington planned, to justify in the eyes of the public the U.S. policy of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Robert McFarlane reiterated the same idea. At a present news conference in Geneva the U.S. Presidential assistant directly linked the American stories about the alleged "superiority of the U.S.S.R." with attempts to tackle "arms control" tasks either by cutting Soviet weapon systems...or by increasing the number of American systems of compensating offensive arms with defensive, that is, with U.S. space strike weapons.

The strategic military parity existing between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO have become a historical achievement of socialism which blasted the hopes of aggressive quarters of imperialism for a victory in a nuclear world war. The maintenance of the really existing military equilibrium is a most important guarantee of peace and international security.

The Soviet Union is not striving for military superiority, but it will not permit anyone to disturb the parity and tilt the balance in favor of the U.S. and other NATO countries.

The road toward stability in the world lies not through the arms race, as Washington is trying to prove, but through its curbing by means of talks conducted on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

WEINBERGER LETTER SHOWS INTERNAL STRUGGLE WITHIN U.S.

LD191333 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 19 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has ordered an inquiry at the Pentagon to find out how information on his letter to President Reagan on the eve of the summit meeting leaked into the press. As is known, his letter recommended the President to adopt a "firm" stand at the Geneva talks and not to agree to any arms control measures that would jeopardize U.S. military programs and its plans for militarization of space. Most observers qualified this message of the Pentagon's chief as a direct attempt to sabotage the Soviet-American summit.

Commenting on this incident the ABC television company recalls that it was not for the first time that Caspar Weinberger tried to block the process of curbing the arms race. Not long ago, ABC says, Weinberger spoke out in favor of a "new interpretation" of the Soviet-American ABM treaty, an interpretation that would enable the Pentagon to conduct early tests of space-based armaments. Eventually a more restrictive interpretation prevailed. However, observers stress, the administration reserves the right to return in the future to a "broader" interpretation which would mean in fact violation of the letter and spirit of this major Soviet-American document on arms control.

The Pentagon's chief also says no to those members of the U.S. Administration who come out in favor of discussing possibilities for limiting the "Strategic Defense Initiative" in exchange for limitations in offensive strategic armaments, ABC says. Representatives of the administration in Geneva, particularly Robert McFarlane, assistant to the president for national security affairs, are trying to belittle the significance of these arguments. But others believe that internal struggle within the U.S. leadership has serious implications. There is no agreement within the administration, internal disputes are deep and the opposing sides have no intention of backing down. That is one of the reasons, ABC says, why people here do not expect the summit to make great progress on arms control.

CIA METHODS USED ON YURCHENKO REPORTED

LD192004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" Program Presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] The kidnapping of Soviet citizen Yurchenko by the U.S. special services and the attempts to break his will and get him to cooperate with the CIA is provoking worldwide indignation. And although official Washington tries obstinately to make excuses and pretend as usual that black is white, facts are an obstinate thing. It can only be described as an act of state terrorism. The espionage department has once more been caught red-handed.

Many of you, comrades, must have seen the press conference at which Yurchenko himself spoke of what inhuman methods of psychological treatment were used on him, how his consciousness was stupefied with all kinds of special drugs. The old Jesuit rule that any means justifies the aim has long been the rule of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, too.

It should be pointed out that it does not make an exception even for its friends and allies. At a district court in Canada (Joseph Ralph) a lawyer and civil rights campaigner, has instituted legal proceedings. He is producing proof that the CIA, under its MK-ULTRA program of brainwashing and psychological treatment, financed 28 years ago cruel psychological experiments under the code name of Sub-Project-68. These experiments were to be carried out on totally unsuspecting Canadian citizens.

As a result, at least 9 and possibly more than 50 people found themselves acting as guinea-pigs.

The WASHINGTON POST reports that one (John Whittinger) who coordinated the implementation of the Sub-Project-68 program, testified under oath that secret agents of the CIA had contacted a well known physician from the Institute of Psychiatry in Montreal, Dr (Cameron) and invited him to apply for a grant. To put it plainly, they offered to finance the experiments which they required. What experiments were the knights of the cloak-and-dagger interested in? Disruption of patient's behaviour patterns by means of specially strong electric shock treatment. Whittinger himself said that it was thought that the study of stress under the influence of powerful electric shock might help during interrogations. And, even more sinister-sounding, the applications for research, compiled by Cameron at the request of the CIA, mentioned: "We proposed to use LSD-25 and other similar substances as a means of disrupting behavior patterns." These drugs induce hallucinations and lead to unpredictable consequences.

Many people in Canada recall the notorious case during Allen Dulles' time when (Frank Olsen), a civilian employee of the U.S. Army, had his shot of liquor spiked with LSD. As a result of that he jumped out of a 10th-storey window. Yurchenko's case happily did not end in tragedy, but the fact that he, too, had his psyche influenced by powerful doses of chemical drugs, once more proves that the style and methods of the work of the CIA have not been changing with the years.

'Violation of Diplomatic Law'

LD161148 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 16 Nov 85

["Trampling on International Law" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 16 TASS -- "What the U.S. Administration does in our days does not fit into any norms. History knows a small number of states which would so cynically and systematically violate the universally accepted norms," Professor Igor Lukashuk, dr. of science (law), a prominent lawyer who is an expert on international law, has stated in an interview with SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE) in connection with the kidnapping of Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko by U.S. secret services.

"The kidnapping of a foreign diplomat in the territory of a country by a state organ of a third state violates sovereign rights, of Italy in this case, and is an interference in the affairs pertaining to its internal competence," he said. "The kidnapping of Vitaliy Yurchenko was a gross violation of diplomatic law without respect for which it is impossible to maintain normal international contacts."

"The actions of the U.S. Administration were also a breach of bilateral Soviet-U.S. agreements, for example, of the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relation (1933) and the basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the USA (1972).

"But even if one disengages oneself from the diplomatic status of Vitaliy Yurchenko, the kidnapping of him was the most flagrant violation of universally accepted human rights," the Soviet lawyer went on to say.

"The USA poses as a human rights advocate when it concerns other countries, reads haughty lectures to them while disregarding human rights itself. This is why the USA has not ratified up to now the international covenants on human rights.

Nonetheless, appropriate provisions were also sealed in the universal declaration of human rights which was accepted by the United States as well.

"The case of Vitaliy Yurchenko confirms once again the U.S. Administration has developed the mentality that everything goes and the complex of exclusiveness," Igor Lusashuk said in conclusion. "Such kind of unceremonious attitude towards the universally accepted norms of international law and human ethics are fraught with the most serious consequences not only to the international legal order but also to the cause of universal peace and international cooperation."

U.S. BANS IMPORTS OF LIBYAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

LD171229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has signed an executive decree banning the import of petroleum products from Libya. This action has followed after the recent scandalous exposure of a wide-scale CIA operation to overthrow the Libyan Government. A broad program was planned to carry out this objective. THE WASHINGTON POST believes that the imposition of an embargo on Libyan petroleum imports is one of the planned economic measures.

CONGRESSMAN HUNTER'S EUROPE TOUR VIEWED

PM151503 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Own correspondent V. Boykov dispatch under the rubic "Our Commentary": "Trap for Europe"]

[Text] Brussels, 12 Nov -- A group of American congressmen headed by D. Hunter is currently touring West Europe. It is visiting Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Bonn, and London. The purpose is to publicize the "star wars" plans and the project to create a "more modest European defense system."

Meeting with politicians, businessmen, and military men, the transatlantic traveling salesmen are promoting the idea of complementing the U.S. weapons in space with a ground-based "ABM belt" deployed on their allies" territory.

This is not a new idea. It came into being at the end of 1983. It was originated by the commission appointed by the U.S. President and headed by Professor F. Hoffman. U.S. specialists proposed using approximately 1,000 missiles of the Patriot type as the basic components of the West European addition to the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The FRG and the Netherlands have already signed contracts to acquire these weapons. The first consignment is to be delivered in 1987.

By deploying these missiles on their soil, the French magazine L'EXPRESS warns, Western European countries will find themselves willy-nilly involved in the preparations for "star wars."

D. Hunter and his colleagues are publicizing another variant of the West European "addition" to SDI: to use the missile being developed [razrabatyvayemyy] by the U.S. LTV concern instead of Patriot missiles. It uses ASAT system technology which has already been tasted by the Pentagon. The transatlantic guests are offering their allies the following distribution of roles. The Europeans, D. Hunter declared, themselves pay for and themselves construct on their own soil the system to complement SDI, while the United States supplies them with information and technology.

The promise to share the latest technology is bait with whose help Washington wants to drive West Europe into its space trap. And this bait contravenes the terms of the ABM Treaty.

Two aims are clearly visible in the European tour by D. Hunter's propaganda team. First, to involve the allies by any means in the plans to prepare for "star wars." Second, to draw the NATO partners into the process of undermining the ABM Treaty.

SENATORS SUGGEST PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN FOR SDI

LD192053 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 19 TASS -- The Lockheed concern will shortly begin a programme to develop and test an interceptor for a key element of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), writes the journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY. This variety of space armaments represents a ground-launched missile intended to hit intercontinental ballistic missiles outside the earth's atmosphere. The contract is worth 400 million dollars.

The first test flight of a new version of the sea-launched Tomahawk cruise missile was carried out at the Tonopah proving ground in Nevada. According to the DEFENCE NEWS newspaper, the warhead of the new missile is intended for hitting targets distributed over large areas. Simultaneously, a new missile, HARM, designed to destroy radar installations, was tested at the China Lake testing ground in California.

These facts show that the U.S. military-industrial complex is stepping up the development of new strategic first-strike nuclear systems and offensive space weapons. A consultant with a firm contracting for the Pentagon openly admitted in THE WASHINGTON POST that any easing of tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is bad for the military budget. There is a fear in the military-industrial circles, the newspaper points out, that the Soviet Union and the United States might agree on effective arms control. At stake is the potential loss of tens of billions of dollars.

Arms manufacturers are resorting to all levers of pressure in order to prevent the Soviet-American summit achieving fruitful results. Before Ronald Reagan's departure for Geneva, a group of right-wing senators sent him a letter urging him to reject the possibility of any compromise on the "star wars" programme. The senators linked with the military industrial complex declared that strike space armaments are too important to be limited at the development and production stages. They rejected in principle the advisability of concluding any agreements with the Soviet Union with a view to curbing the arms race, and insisted on stepping up work on the "star wars" programme. At the same time, the senators had to acknowledge with irritation that the "star wars" programme encounters strong protests of the world public, and suggested invigorating a propaganda campaign in its support.

MARCHUK, THOMAS DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

LD152018 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has received today Lee Thomas, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. They discussed questions pertaining to a further broadening of cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

AFGHANISTAN'S DOST MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM191454 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, left Moscow for Kabul 18 November after stopping over here on the way home from New York where he participated in the work of the 40th UN General Assembly session. During his stopover in Moscow S.M. Dost met with G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

MALTSEV RECEIVED BY INDIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY

PM191533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Delhi, 14 Nov -- Soviet-Indian political consultations at foreign ministry level have been held here. The Soviet side was represented at the consultations by V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and the Indian side by R. Bhandari, foreign secretary at the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also topical international problems were discussed during the consultations which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere. Meetings were also held with B.P. Bhagat, Indian minister of external affairs, and (G. Partkhasaratkhi), chairman of the Ministry of External Affairs Policy planning committee.

On 14 November V.F. Maltsev was received by Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi. V.N. Rykov, USSR ambasador to India, took part in the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

IRAN'S SHELLING OF AFGHAN BORDER POSTS CONDEMNED

NC201413 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Afghan Government recently lodged a strong protest with Iran over acts of aggression committed by Iran's Armed Forces against democratic Afghanistan. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes:

Iranian artillery shelled Afghan border posts in the Kamaneh and Shorshoreh areas on 4 and 9 November. As a result, a number of Afghan soldiers were either killed or wounded. These fresh acts of aggression show that their perpetrators want to obstruct the peace-loving Afghan people's efforts to build a new life.

It is interesting to note that the 9 November armed attack on Afghanistan coincided with an important event in that country's life -- the Revolution Council's unanimous approval of a statement on the national and democratic character of post-revolutionary Afghanistan and its pressing objectives today. This document, which discussed the results of 7 years of progress and development in Democratic Afghanistan, also stressed that the country's program of social and economic change has had outstanding results.

However, the aggression against Afghanistan continues. Armed attacks from Iranian territory prove that the imperialists and regional reactionaries are trampling on all international rules of behavior and are unwilling to leave the Afghans in peace.

The Afghan Government lodged a strong protest on this and pointed out that if such acts continue, bilateral relations will be clouded with possibly dangerous results. It was also noted that Iran will be fully responsible for the situation that may arise.

ISLAM'S ROLE IN PLANS OF 'IMPERIALISM' VIEWED

NC191430 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Islam in the Plans of Imperialism and Reaction"]

[Text] Dear listeners: As you are well aware, spokesmen for Western imperialism often don the mask of the friends of Islam. However, not all popular movements that start with Islamic slogans enjoy the imperialists' understanding and support. Their favor rests only with those members of Islamic governments whose policy might not promote the implementation of imperialist programs, but which, nevertheless, does not prevent the achievement of imperialist plans in various parts of the world. To better understand this, we will quote a very interesting passage from the famous magazine NEWSWEEK. This magazine wrote recently that U.S. officials are satisfied with certain manifestations of Islamic radicalism, including the acts of counterrevolutionary insurgents in Afghanistan and Ziaul Haq'a regime in Pakistan. (?Jeffrey Kemp), for example, a former member of the Reagan administration's National Security Council, said:

There is nothing in U.S. foreign policy that conflicts with Islamic radicalism. Moreover, we do not see Islamic radicalism as posing any fundamental threat to us. Finally, it may be more advantageous for the West to simply understand Islamic radicalism and to discard old patterns and preconceptions. Aren't these remarks interesting? The conclusion one draws from them is that so-called Islamic radicalism or, more simply, the use of the forceful establishment of Islamic principles as a pattern for policy and economics not only fails to threaten Washington's political wheeler-dealers but, more importantly, does not clash with the U.S. Administration's foreign policy. NEWSWEEK's reference to Afghan counterrevolutionary insurgents and to Ziaul Haq's regime was no accident. Islamic faith is stressed in numerous statements by the counterrevolutionary groups sent into Afghanistan from abroad and in comments by Pakistani leaders. They are all fighting -- under the veil of struggles to purify religion and faith -- against the Afghan people's victorious revolution and against India, which is Pakistan's neighbor and a stable follower of anti-imperialism and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Through these acts of sedition and subversion, the objectives of these reactionary forces, which operate under Islamic slogans, are in full agreement with the goals of U.S. imperialism. Another example: Such terrorist groups as the Muslim Brotherhood, which commit acts of subversion against Syria and other progressive forces in the Arab world, thus weakening the solidarity of the Arab nations and reducing the chances of defeating Israeli aggression, also enjoy the imperialists' suport and protection.

The fact that the imperialists' objectives and those of the reactionary forces agree is yet another example [words indistinct] these people are fighting for Islam. The artificial protraction of the Iran-Iraq war and the rejection of numerous attempts at mediation and a peaceful solution of the conflicts between the two countries benefits only U.S. imperialism. It profits from the unceasing tension in this part of the world, which it employs as a pretext to increase its means of aggression here. The imperialists feel it is both advisable and useful to stop the unhesitating course of history and to prevent the unity of the toiling masses in their wish for peace, progress, and social justice.

TALYZIN, SRV'S TRAN QUYNH SIGN ECONOMIC ACCORD

PM191645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Questions Discussed"]

[Text] The 11th session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow from 13 through 18 November.

Questions of the further development of economic ties between the USSR and the SRV were discussed. It was noted that during the period since the commission's 10th session the sides have focused efforts on fuel and power, transport, agricultural, and other facilities which are of great importance to Vietnam and which are being constructed with technical assistance from the USSR. The state of fulfillment of pledges on mutual supplies of goods on the current year was examined.

There was a discussion of questions connected with the coordination of the USSR and SRV state plans for 1986-1990. The commisssion examined measures on the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV aimed at improving the effectiveness of technical assistance and making fuller use of the production potential that has been established in Vietnam.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese delegation was headed by Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

U.S. SEEKS MILITARY BLOC ROLE FOR ASEAN

PM191546 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Voronkov "International Notes": "Counting on Confrontation"]

[Text] Agreement has been reached in New York on organizing urgent deliveries of U.S. weapons to Thailand in the event of an "emergency." At the same time U.S. President R. Reagan, in conversation with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, gave a promise to continue giving assistance to the reactionary Khmer groupings engaged in subversive activity against the PRK.

Washington has thus demonstrated once again its desire to maintain a center of tension in Southeast Asia. Destabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia is an important component of the U.S. strategy of confrontation with world socialism. A situation of crisis affords Washington the opportunity to exploit regional conflicts in the interests of strengthening its own positions in the area and eventually attaining its global goals while posing as a "defender" of the ASEAN states. The Pentagon has already stationed in the Asian and Pacific region the second most powerful overseas grouping of the U.S. Armed Forces, including hundreds of military installations and tens of thousands of servicemen, on the pretext of "defending" the countries of the region from the notorious "Soviet threat."

The lack of stability in the region makes it possible for the United States to exert pressure on the ASEAN countries with the aim of turning the organization into a military bloc. This is precisely the goal behind the efforts of Washington, which is seeking to speed up the process of militarizing the ASEAN states, which, among other things, will bring billions in profits to U.S. monopolies dealing in weapons. The purchase of the latest military equipment by ASEAN gives rise to this pertinent question: Is the acquisition of AWACS aircraft, which make it possible to monitor territory many hundreds of miles distant from the ASEAN countries' territory, really necessary to strengthen the security of, say, Singapore?

Washington is counting on making ASEAN serve its own interests by incorporating the grouping in the U.S. strategy spearheaded against the USSR and the other socialist countries. However, the U.S. thesis about a so-called "Soviet threat" to the Pacific states is giving rise increasingly often to frank mistrust in the ASEAN states themselves. "The Soviet Armed Forces in the Pacific Ocean," S. (Dzhivandono), a prominent staffer of the Indonesian Strategic Studies Center, writes, for example, "are intended not for operations against us but to counter U.S. military might, which the Soviet Union regards as a threat to its own security. And the U.S desire to build up its Armed Forces in Asia and Pacific is nothing less than an attempt to restore its superiority over the USSR."

Washington's imperial aspirations not only pose a threat to world peace but are also fundamentally at variance with the ASEAN countries' interests. This is shown, for example, by the history of U.S. interference in Indonesia's internal affairs and its support for separatists in the fifties, when Washington worked to dismember the country. The United States today has not in any way renounced the imperial tone in its relations with the developing countries of the region. For instance, in discussing plans for granting assistance to the ASEAN states U.S. legislators have categorically demanded "democratic reforms" in the Philippines and "have recommended" measures "to improve the economies" in Thailand and Indonesia.

There can be no doubt that U.S. ruling circles will unhesitatingly use military force to implement such "recommendations" if their own interests require it. In any event, U.S. think tanks are already drawing up the relevant situational models. For example, five out of the seven options presented to the Washington administration by the Stanford Research Institute (California) in the eleboration of the foreign policy course for the period through the year 2000 envisage the United States' carrying out military operations in the Third World. They forecast, in particular, U.S. military intervention in a number of countries in Asia, including Indonesia and the Philippines, involving punitive expeditions with the aim of ensuring a guaranteed supply of raw materials for the U.S. monopolies.

Establishing principles of peaceful coexistence and turning the region into a zone of peace and stability -- which Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia persistently urge on their neighbors -- are the sole alternative to the U.S. course of diktat and suppression of the young states' sovereignty.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN PHILIPPINES ASSAILED

LD192152 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 19 Nov 85

["Gross Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

It is an open secret that defending its interests Washington is ready to impudently flout the interests of its friends and allies and interfere into their internal affairs. The U.S. attitude to the Philippines is an example of such gross interference which has been for some time the main component of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy.

A few days ago the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the president of a sovereign country, the Philippines to ensure the holding of "free and fair elections" in that country. Openly calling in question the Philippine administration's competence, the American congressmen, obviously under the pressure of the White House, stated the need of strengthening democratic (in Washington's view) institutions in the Philippines. They demanded that an independent (?) group be allowed to supervise the polling in the course of the coming elections.

No other person that [as received] Assistant Secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz, speaking at hearings at the U.S. Congress a week ago, gave pieces of advice as how to "put the Philippines on a true path". Speaking at the hearings in unison with him was Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage, while Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Republican Dave Durenberger (Minnesota) said bluntly at a press conference that the president of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos should step down.

The newspaper MANILA TIMES which covered the recent visit to the Philippines of President Reagan's special envoy, Senator Paul Laxalt, who brough to Manila a personal message from the head of the White House, described that document as the most rude of any ever sent by the U.S. President to a friendly country.

The impression is that they in Washington think again in categories of bygone days. The U.S. Administration treats the Republic of the Philippines in a way similar to that when the country was an American colony. Washington dislikes much in the conduct of the Philippines. For instance, its allegiance to the idea of establishing in South East Asia "a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality", the stand of the Philippines advocating a fair peace settlement of the situation around Kampuchea. Washington dislikes the Philippine's good-neighbourly relations with Vietnam, the development of the Philippines' relations with the Soviet Union.

Washington was most indignant at the open condemnation by President Marcos of American interference into internal affairs of his country, his hint at a possibility of abrogating the U.S.-Philippine agreement on military bases.

As is noted by news analysts in the Philippines, the U.S. President is worried not so much by who will rule the Philippines in the future as by the destiny of the American military bases in that country which are, according to the Philippine defence minister Juan Ponce Enrile, springboards for offensive operations. These bases, above all the Clark field air base and the Subic Bay naval base, as self-same Wolfowitz stated, are of vital significance for maintaining U.S. strategic positions in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and also in Asia. From the viewpoint of Armitage, transferring these bases from the Philippine territory to some other place would inflict an irreparable damage upon the "U.S. vital interests" in that region.

There is every evidence that when things come to the interests of U.S. global strategy, in Washington they are ready not only to absolutely forget the elementary norms of mutual relations between states and governments, but also to openly flout the sovereign rights of their partners, to grossly interfere into their internal affairs.

GRISHIN-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD202348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 85

[TASS report from the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read]

[Text] A delegation from the city of Moscow led by Comrade Grishin arrived in Prague today to take part in the days of Moscow. The delegation visited the CPCZ Prague City Committee where it met Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague City Party Committee, and other senior officials of the capital's Party organization. Questions relating to mutual cooperation were discussed during the conversation. An exchange of experience on the work of the party organizations of Moscow and Prague took place.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER YEFIMOV DEPARTS FOR SFRY

PM191231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for Belgrade 18 November on an official visit at the invitation of Lieutenant Colonel General A. Tus, commander of the Yugoslav People's Army, Air Force and Air Defense.

Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo airport by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister; Lieutenant General of Aviation B.F. Korolkov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; Colonel General of Aviation L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

Also in the send-off party were D. Lazic, minister plenipotentiary and adviser at the SFRY Embassy in the Soviet Union, and Colonel M. Popovic, military, naval, and air force attache at the SFRY Embassy in the USSR.

LCY PLENUM EXAMINES IDEO-POLITICAL ISSUES

PM201107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Analysis of Situation; Results of LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov -- A routine LCY Central Committee plenum has been held here. Within the framework of the preparation for the 13th LCY Congress, which is scheduled for June 1986, the plenum discussed a number of questions of internal party life concerning in particular the LCY's social and class composition and cadres policy in the party.

The report submitted at the plenum and the debate stressed that the questions submitted for discussion are of special importance for the further consolidation of the LCY's leading ideological-political role in Yugoslav society.

In the present complex situation in the country, especially in the field of economic development, the plenum participants stressed, it is essential to eliminate more rapidly the shortcomings which are to be observed in the party's work and to strengthen the unity of the party's ranks. The successful fulfillment of the "long-term program of economic stabilization" and the overcoming of the difficulties which have arisen will largely depend on this.

It was noted that in the past decade the LCY's ranks have doubled. The LCY now has over 2.1 million members. At the same time those taking part in the plenum expressed concern at the slowing down of the pace at which the stratum of workers is increasing in the party. It was pointed out that last year over 70 percent of primary party organizations failed to admit a single person to their ranks. In this connection the Central Committee Plenum stressed the need for all primary party organizations to make efforts to eliminate these phenomena.

The plenum also examined the draft changes to the LCY Statutes, which will be submitted for discussion at the 13th LCY Congress. J. Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who spoke on this matter, noted that the changes to the party statutes are aimed at strengthening the LCY's leading role, consolidating its unity, and unfailingly observing the principle of democratic centralism.

SFRY LEADERSHIP VIEWS PARTY'S 'URGENT PROBLEMS'

PM191301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov -- At a joint session held here the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency discussed urgent problems of the internal political and economic situation in the country and also the tasks stemming from these for the LCY and state and public organs. According to a TANJUG report, V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, R. Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav leaders participated in the session.

Basic guidelines were approved for the activity of the LCY and all other organized socialist forces of Yugoslav society in strengthening the country's political and economic stability and overcoming the shortcomings that exist on the way to implementing the "long-term economic stabilization program."

The session emphasized the need to activate the struggle against hostile nationalist and antisocialist forces which are using Yugoslavia's economic and other difficulties to discredit the LCY and the SFRY state system. In this connection it pointed to the importance of stepping up ideological educational work and of unity of action among the League of Communists and the front of the country's socialist forces as a whole. It was pointed out that state organs must react decisively and without delay in accordance with the existing laws to any manifestations of anti-Yugoslav activity.

HEALTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD202133 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] In Budapest this morning Yuriy Fedorovich Isakov, USSR deputy minister of health, and Imre Hutas, state secretary in the Ministry of Health, signed the work plan on cooperation in health and medicine from 1986-1990, as well as the protocol of the sixth session of the two ministries' permanent working committee for health and cooperation.

The two countries' health experts, scientists, and doctors will pursue joint researches into the more effective development of the protection of mother and child, in the fields of cardiac and arterial diseases, hematology, and traumatology. They will deal jointly with the early diagnosis of malignant tumors, their therapeutic treatment, and in the next 5 years they will hold numerous joint consultations and symposiums and there will also be more mutual visits by experts.

ALBANIA, SFRY SIGN BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT

PM191516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albanian-Yugoslav Trade"]

[Text] Tirana -- In the Albanian capital, ATA reports, Albania and the SFRY have signed a trade agreement for 1986-1990 and a protocol on commodity exchange and payments for 1986.

In accordance with the documents in question Albania will export electricity, chrome ore, tobacco, chemical output, consumer goods, artware, clothing, and other goods to Yugoslavia. Yugoslav exports to Albania include ferrous and nonferrous metal output, machinery and equipment, consumer goods, pipes, man-made fibers, and other goods.

MESSNER DELIVERS GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO SEJM

PM151459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Session of Poland's Sejm"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov -- The routine session of the Polish Sejm held here approved the new composition of the Polish government proposed by Z. Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. M. Rozechowski was appointed foreign minister, and Army General F. Siwicki minister of national defense.

Delivering the new government's program statement, Z. Messner stated in particular that the alliance with the USSR, based on common ideals and goals, will remain the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy. We regard the strengthening of all-around Polish-Soviet ties as a priority avenue in the political, economic scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres of public life. The full implementation of Polish-Soviet agreements must be accompanied by the introduction of new forms of cooperation between the two countries.

Poland will continue to develop and enrich its relations with all the socialist countries. We are linked to them not only by deepening, mutually advantageous cooperation, but also by close political collaboration, including the joint struggle against revanchist trends in the West and the desire to lessen international tension and reduce arms.

Speaking of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the Polish head of government stressed that Poland supports with the utmost determination the USSR's stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva and in the course of the preparations for the summit meeting -- a stand which is aimed at lessening international tension, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and returning to detente. We expect the United States to respond by displaying goodwill and a sense of responsibility for the future of the world.

We believe that the normalization of relations between Poland and the United States meets the interests of our two peoples. But at the same time we stress that this is possible only on condition of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in Poland's internal affairs. We expect the United States to renounce its hostile policy toward Poland, and in particular to completely lift the sanctions aimed against the economy and the living standard of the Polish people.

In the face of these serious threats to peace, Z. Messner went on to say, particular significance is attached to the statement, "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs" adopted recently by the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia.

Together with its allies, Poland will continue to resolutely resist any tendencies to revise the established territorial and political system in Europe, of which the border on the Oder and the Neisse is an integral element.

Touching on foreign policy questions, the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers noted that the main directions of the government's activity are directed toward the development and modernization of industrial potential, the intensification of production, and the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In the cause of accelerating progress, tremendous significance is attached to the implementation of the "Long-term Soviet-Polish Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Cooperation," signed in September of this year. The elaboration of similar programs of cooperation with other CEMA countries is taking place.

The Sejm approved the program of activity of the Polish Government. Taking part in its work were W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, and other leaders of the country.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESULTS REPORTED

PM181520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Nov -- An RCP central Committee plenum has been held here. It discussed and approved draft laws on the plan for Romania's socioeconomic development and the state budget for 1986 and other draft laws on the development of individual sectors of the national economy and the raising of labor productivity.

The plenum elected S. Andrei, C. Pacoste, and Mr. Ghitulica, candidate members of the RCP central Committee Political Executive Committee, as secretaries of the RCP Central Committee. The plenum was addressed by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

Bucharest, 15 Nov -- By decree of the Romanian president I. Vaduva has been appointed Romanian foreign minister.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION VISITS GREEK KKE

PM181515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Athens, 14 Nov -- A meeting has taken place here between K. Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, and a delegation from the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, which is visiting Greece at the KKE's invitation. During the meeting, held in a comradely atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions concerning the situation in the two countries and the two parties' activity and of problems of the world situation. There was also an examination of questions of the international communist movement. K. Florakis declared the KKE's firm and all-around support for the struggle of the WPK and the DPRK for the peaceful unification of Korea. A protocol on cooperation between the two parties was signed at the end of the meeting.

UK REJECTS 'CONSTRUCTIVE' ARMS REDUCTION APPROACH

LD201806 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Borodin reports: Britain's Conservative Government is not going to take a constructive approach to issues of nuclear arms reductions. Further evidence of this has been furnished by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's statement in the British Parliament. Answering questions from members of the House of Commons, she flatly rejected the possibility of change in London's policy in this field or its consent for Britain's so-called independent deterrent force to be counted at arms reduction talks.

The Conservative government's policy which is not instrumental in decreasing the threat of war and bridling the nuclear arms race has caused the just indignation of opposition political parties. Liberal Party Leader David Steel pointed out in his statement in the House of Commons that 72 percent of the electorate, including 62 percent of Conservative voters, made it clear they wanted a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

MP James Callaghan, former leader of the Labour Party, stressed the need to step up and broaden dialogue between East and West. Speaking here at the Ernest Bevin Memorial Center, he said, in particular, that Britain had to determine the further changes in its policy and traditional objectives that would enable it to build its relations with the Soviet Union in a consistent and constructive spirit.

GROWING AWARENESS OF SDI DANGERS ASSESSED

PM191932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "On a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] London -- The other day the U.S. and British Defense secretaries signed a preliminary agreement on participation by U.K. universities and industrial companies in the elaboration of plans in the context of the U.S. president's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). The agreement has still to be officially ratified in London and Washington, but, as the British papers report, a special department is already being set up deep within the British Defense Ministry whose brief will be to coordinate the activity of British scientific research establishments and industrial firms within the framework of SDI.

Washington's commitment to involving its West European partners in the elaboration of the "star wars" program is perfectly understandable. The U.S. Administration is not only hoping to weaken the mounting worldwide accusations that it is sabotaging arms limitation accords and refusing to take steps to put international relations back on the path of detente and constructive international cooperation. Washington is expecting to obtain direct benefits from the implementation of its plans. It is common knowledge that West European scientists and industrial firms have achieved marked successes in the elaboration of a number of scientific and technical problems. tion of them could not only aid the United States in the implementation of the "star wars" program but also strengthen its positions in the world imperialist market.

A tense struggle is now flaring up on both sides of the Atlantic between "star wars" program enthusiasts and those who rightly fear that its implementation will lead to a dangerous destabilization of the international situation, to militarization not only of space, but of important spheres of economic and scientific activity on earth, and to an intensification of the West European NATO countries' dependence on their senior U.S. ally.

These fears were clearly voiced, in particular, at the London international conference organized by the FINANCIAL TIMES. Italian Professor Paulo Fasella, director general of the EEC Commission's scientific research department, warned that participation SDI program "may divert West European researchers from projects geared to making a commercial impact." The "star wars" program, the well-known British historian M. Howard said, will lead to an increase in international tension and a further bout of sprinting in the arms race.

These and other examples graphically show that today, on the threshold of the Geneva meeting, the contrasting approaches to the matter of security for all mankind on the part of those who are prepared to do everything possible to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe and those who are more concerned with the "success" of their strategic military programs are becoming increasingly evident. In Britain, as in other West European countries there is a growing awareness that participation in the implementation of space militarization plans is a dangerous path which cannot benefit Western Europe.

'STRATEGIC PROBLEMS' VIEWED AT MUNICH SYMPOSIUM

LD210846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2003 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (TASS) -- U.S. and NATO militarist circles are continuing to put pressure on the bloc's Western European member countries to get them in the U.S. "star wars" plans. This is eloquently shown by an "international on political and strategic problems," which has been taking place in Munich. The symposium was organized by the reactionary Hans Seidel Foundation which is close to the Christian Social Union party of big capital.

General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO's joint armed forces in Europe, hastened to attend the Munich symposium. Voicing support for Washington's strategic defense initiative he stated that "there are weighty reasons in favor of the United States continuing to implement this concept." While advocating the militarization of space, the U.S. general demanded at the same time that implementation of these plans should not lead to a reduction in allocations for conventional armaments build-up as well.

A speech in a similar spirit was delivered by R. Burt, the U.S. ambassador to the FRG, who called on West European states to participate together with the United States in the "defense of vitally important Western interests" in different parts of the world. According to him, the countries of Western Europe should not make the U.S. alone bear the cost of defending those interest. The U.S. diplomat was lavish in his praise of the present FRG Government for its unconditional support for the U.S. course of building up armaments and U.S. plans to militarize space.

F.J. Strauss, chairman of the CSU, as always responded readily to the demands from across the ocean to support these plans. He called on the United States' NATO partners to "unconditionally" support the "star wars" program and advocated the concluding of an intergovernmental agreement with the United States which would serve as a basis for FRG participation in Washington's space adventure.

BOOK EXAMINES NAZI KILLINGS IN UKRAINE

LD201539 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 20 TASS -- The book "No Statute of Limitations," which has got off print here, deals with the annihilation of West Europeans -- prisoners of the Nazi concentration camps on the temporarily occupied territory of the USSR. Sergey Kuzmin, the author of the book, is former special representative of the Soviet extraordinary commission for establishing and investigating the crimes of Nazi German aggressors at the Nuremberg trial. He writes that particularly many citizens of the USA, Britain, France and other countres died in the death camp in the Ukrainian city of Rava-Russkaya of the Lvov region. According to reminiscences of the Frenchman Marcel Rivetta, the Nazis staged there a massacre on June 1, 1943, in which more than ten thousand people were exterminated. Due to the efforts of the extraordinary commission, a cemetery of prisoners of war killed in Rava-Russkaya was discovered.

In the summer of the same year, the Nazis massacred near Lvov nearly two thousand Italian servicemen, who refused to swear allegiance to the German Reich after the fall of the Mussolini regime. Among the massacred Italians were five generals and 45 officers, including Major Generals Enrico Mangianini and Ascenzo Carlo Stefanini.

In the autumn of 1943, trying to cover the traces of their monstrous crimes, the Nazis ordered to the digging up of graves of the Italians who were buried together with French and Belgian prisoners of war in Lisenitskiy forest and burned the remains of their victims. Their ashes were buried in 45 ditches, which were then carefully camouflaged.

"I mentioned this tragic episode of the war in such a great detail not only to pay tribute to the memory of the Italians who were courageous enough not to subordinate to Nazi violence and diktat," the author writes. "It seems to me that their tragic plight -- the death in a foreign land from the bullets of accomplices in imperialist plunder, who did not even consider it necessary to bury their former allies in a proper manner -- is a warning to all who appear as accomplices of assistants of aggressors, irrespective, whether an aggression is only being started or only preparations for it are being carried out."

Sergey Kuzmin points out that the decisions of the Nuremberg tribunal, which passed a death sentence on militarism and Nazism remain in effect even today, recalling that the U.N. General Assembly adopted a convention on Hitler criminals saying that there is no statute of limitations for the war criminals and crimes against humanity.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER'S VISIT CONTINUES

Meets Chirskov

PM191456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held 18 November between V.G. Chirskov, USSR minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, and Q.A. Taqi, Iraqi oil minister. There was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Iraqi economic cooperation in the oil industry sphere and particularly in the equipping of the new oil field at western Al-Qurnah in southern Iraq.

New Oil Field Discussed

LD201329 Vienna OPECNA in English 1110 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov 85 (OPECNA) -- Soviet investment in a new oil field recently discovered in southern Iraq was considered Monday during oil talks between the two countries now being held here.

The talks between visiting Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taqi and Soviet Minister for Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises Vladimir Chirskov, also covered aspects of developing petrochemical industries, in addition to promoting bilateral economic cooperation.

The Soviet Union, which has a long-term friendship and cooperation pact with Iraq, is already engaged in the development of Iraqi oil installations, oil exploration and the industrial sector.

Taqi arrived here Wednesday at the head of a high-level oil and technical delegation.

UAE SEEKS EXPANDED TRADE RELATIONS

LD202051 Kuwait KUNA in English 1733 GMT 20 Nov 85

[By Abdul Wahab al-Khashan]

[Text] Moscow, Nov 20 (KUNA) -- Head of the visiting United Arab Emirates [UAE] trade delegation Abdallah al-Muhayri said here Wednesday that the expansion of trade and industrial relations between Moscow and Abu Dhabi is in the interest of the United Arab Emirates.

Interviewed by KUNA, Al Muhayri who is deputy chairman of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce, said his discussions with Soviet officials culminated in an agreement to conclude a trade cooperation accord between chambers of commerce in both countries.

He added that he had reached agreement with the Soviets on exchanging visits by trade delegations and staging commercial and industrial exhibitions in both countries.

He, however, denied that his visit is linked to the decision of the UAE and the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic relations, saying his visit was previously arranged. Moscow and Abu Dhabi announced the establishment of diplomatic ties last Friday which corresponded with the arrival of the delegation.

Al-Muhayri said his talks with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo dealt with possibilities of erecting a UAE trade center in the Soviet Union. The Soviet official welcomed the idea and decided to include it in the trade accord.

The UAE official pointed out that the Gulf region is interested in the transfer of technology from all sources including the Soviet Union.

He added that the Gulf states have started to accommodate industries as all services have been established. "The Soviet Union is capable of providing the United Arab Emirates with the technology for light and heavy industries," he said.

Al-Muhayri stated that he discussed the possibilities of inviting the Soviet Union to become a partner in the petroleum industries of the UAE.

The trade exchange between the two countries started since the early 1960's when the Soviet Union exported construction material to Abu Dhabi, he pointed out.

The volume of this exchange, however, dwindled in the past few years because of the fierce competition among international coporations in the UAE market, he said.

In 1984, the trade exchange between the two countries did not exceed the one million dollar mark.

The eleven member UAE delegation which represents all industrial and commercial segments, visited factores in the capital and Leningrad. They left today to Denmark for another trade mission.

'ARAFAT TALKS WITH POLYAKOV IN BAGHDAD

JN202116 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Nov 85

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat today met for 4 hours in Baghdad with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Fatah Central Committee members Faruq Qaddumi, known as Abu al-Lutf, and Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad, attended the meeting.

An informed Palestinian source described the talks as cordial. He added that the Palestinian leader discussed relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union with the Soviet official as well as the latest developments in the Middle East and the changes that have taken place in the international arena vis-a-vis the Palestine question. The talks also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the Palestinian camps, the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, and the interception of the Egyptian airliner which was carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship Achille Lauro.

According to the above-mentioned Palestinian source, Polyakov reiterated the Soviet Union's support for the PLO, considering it the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and emphasized the PLO's fundamental role in the peace process. He also stressed the need for an international conference on the Middle East in order to find a solution to the Middle East question.

The source added that Polyakov conveyed to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] a message from the Soviet leadership thanking him for the PLO's efforts to secure the release of the Soviet hostages in Lebanon. During their cordial talks, which were held in an atmosphere of full understanding, according to the same source, the two sides agreed to continue contacts in order to coordinate their stands on every new political development in the region.

Finally, the Palestinian source did not rule out an official visit to the Soviet Union shortly by a senior Palestinian delegation.

HAWATIMAH ON CONTINUING PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

LD202034 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Statement in Moscow by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- live or recorded]

[Text] We are witnessing a hot situation in the Middle East. U.S. imperialism, Israel and the Arab reaction continue their attack against the people of Palestine and the other Arab peoples. These hostile forces continue to believe that they can implement the Camp David policy and apply it to other Arab sides despite the total failure of the Israeli-American reactionary plans in Lebanon where the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese progressive forces and Syria were able to abort the 17 May agreement on the chaining of Lebanon to Camp David and making it the second link in the Camp David policy. But they failed and yet they continue their attack in the Middle East, exploiting widely now the Amman agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat.

The people of Palestine continue their struggle against the Israeli occupation and U.S. imperialism, and the peoples of the Middle East continue the struggle against imperialism, despite all Reagan's statements in which he ignored the Middle East as a tense problem in this world. The people of Palestine and the Arab peoples will not allow Reagan to turn the Middle East into an American ranch, nor a ranch for the aggressive American bases and fleets.

Also the occupied Palestinian territories will not remain forever under Israeli colonialism despite all Reagan's statements to the effect that the Middle East is a region vital to U.S. interests and despite the Israeli enemy's insistence on expropriating the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and establishing its independent state and despite the agreement on strategic military cooperation between Israel and American imperialism.

GRISHIN STATEMENT ON TRADE WITH KUWAIT

GF191553 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 18 Nov 85 p 9

["Exclusive statement" by Ivan Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, to AL-WATAN correspondent Sulayman al-Khalid in Kuwait -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Concerning the development of trade relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, Ivan Grishin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, stated that trade relations between the two countries are strong and active and that his country exports various types of machinery, industrial equipment, ships, and cars to Kuwait. He indicated that the trade agreement between the two countries constitutes the legal base of trade relations. He added that cordial political relations have existed between the two countries for a long time, but the absence of a legal document to organize trade relations has negatively affected the development of trade between the two countries.

The Soviet official added: Based on this, the Kuwaiti and Soviet sides worked hard to create this agreement to develop relations. The document of trade cooperation was actually prepared and signed. During the talks, the two sides reached a common view that this document will benefit both sides and pave the way for developing bilateral trade relations. The Soviet official stated that his country hopes that the state trade institutions in the Soviet Union will activate their business in the Kuwaiti market, especially since the two sides now possess the necessary capabilities to develop their relations in this direction.

Concerning the volume of trade between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, Ivan Grishin said: My country expects trade between the two countries to reach a total of approximately $30 million this year. We believe that this volume does not conform with the level of political relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait and the accumulated capabilities to develop trade relations. However, we cannot reveal further information, because we agreed to continue our meetings and consultations to put this agreement into practical application.

Concerning whether the Soviet side has extended an invitation to Kuwaiti officials to visit the Soviet Union, the deputy minister of foreign trade pointed out that during the recent talks the two sides agreed on a visit by a Kuwaiti economic delegation to the Soviet Union shortly.

On whether the trade agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Kuwait recently reflects a new trend in Soviet trade policy in the Middle East, and the Gulf countries in particular, the Soviet official affirmed that preliminary talks were held to sign a trade agreement with Lebanon; it will consider the special situation witnessed by Lebanon.

Concerning the Arabian Gulf countries he said: Now that we have established political relations with a third country in the region, the UAE, we hope that the trade relations will develop in parallel with the political relations between the two countries.

U.S. CONTRA AID CONFIRMS IMPERIALIST COURSE

LD202323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Commentary by TASS Observer Nikolay Chigir]

["Green Light for Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov (TASS) -- More and more new factors are appearing which convincingly attest to the fact that the United States is deliberately leading matters toward a further aggravation of the situation in the Central American region, preparing the ground first and foremost to crush the Nicaraguan revolution. Another dangerous step in this direction has been taken in the U.S. Congress. The House of Representatives has just adopted a bill whose clauses give a "green light" to granting open military aid to the bands of "contras," the backbone of which consists of former stooges of the dictator Somoza.

In accordance with the decision by congressmen, the Washington administration will gain an opportunity, on a "legitimate" basis, to supply its hired soldiery, which is sowing death and destruction on Nicaraguan soil, with aircraft, helicopters, and other military equipment. Moreover, the bill, which has the approval of the House of Representatives, officially gives the U.S. CIA the right to train bandit Somozist formations, based mainly on Honduras territory adjoining the Nicaraguan border.

Washington was already giving the most extensive military backing to the counterrevolutionary mercenary bands, having been waging an undeclared war with their hands against Nicaragua for over 5 years. But until now, Washington has done its utmost to conceal its illegal acts, presenting them, in particular as a form of "humanitarian" aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. It was under precisely this false pretext that another $27 million was recently allocated to support the "contras." Now Washington is shifting to a new stage in the struggle against the people and the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. AP regards the present decision by the House of Representatives as merely a prelude to even larger-scale operations against Nicaragua, and to the provision of direct U.S. military aid, without any qualifications, to the "contras." We may add that Washington has long since considered "legitimizing" its close military cooperation with the mercenary bands as an essential condition for direct U.S. military intervention against Nicaragua.

As we can see, the U.S. Administration is constantly increasing its activity aimed at implementing the U.S. National Security Council's "Directive 17", approved by the White House exactly 4 years ago. The essence of this directive, according to D. Mikemile, a former senior CIA officer, lies in "destabilizing the situation in Nicaragua by political and military means."

The openly hostile U.S. anti-Nicaraguan course confirms that U.S. imperialism wishes to take no account of the political realities of the modern world, and wishes to dictate its will to sovereign peoples and impose its order upon them, using a policy of state terrorism and the export of counterrevolution. It is precisely this course which engenders regional conflicts like the Central American one, fraught as they are with danger for the peace and security of other countries and peoples.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY

LD202248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Today the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia, Sugantio Kusumodigdo, presented his credentials to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin. After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, a talk took place between Comrade Kuznetsov and Kusumodigdo.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES CPSU DRAFT PROGRAM

LD202351 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1610 on 20 November broadcasts a 25-minute program entitled "The Program of Our Life -- We Discuss the Draft Program of the CPSU Central Committee" conducted by Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The video shows Zagladin seated in the studio and holding a copy of the draft CPSU program. Zagladin begins by saying that the program will deal with the portions of the CPSU draft dealing with international affairs and that the draft has allocated considerable space to these affairs, following a tradition begun by Lenin.

"Now, the position of international policy in the party's activity is particularly great," Zagladin says, "and this is natural because the international situation, as you well know, is tense and complicated. And the complicated nature of this situation forces much attention to be paid to questions of foreign policy. You know that every meeting of the Central Committee Politburo, for example, always discussed major international problems and problems of our party's activity on the international arena.

"Speaking on French television," Zagladin continues, "Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: Foreign policy now decided the fate of each nation and of each person whether he is an ordinary citizen or a political leader. The international sections of the new edition of the program, just as the other sections, by the way, are written without excessive detail, without any superfluous aspects which are not necessary for the essence of the matter.

"There is nothing conjectural or hypothetical here. The draft is based on theses which have been firmly reached by Marxist-Leninist thought. And it is natural that, in elaborating the program, its compilers took account of the points of view of other fraternal parties also, that is, what has been arrived at by Marxist thinking throughout the world and not just in our country.

"The analytical part of the program: Here great attention is paid primarily to those main aspects which we need in order to draw practical conclusions for our policy, for our activity."

Zagladin goes on to say that this section sums up world developments since 1917 and in the past 25 years; the tendency for the correlation of forces to change in favor of the forces of peace, democracy, and socialism continues as before. The program tells with clarity of the changes which have taken place in the past 25 years. In that time world socialism has grown stronger and, in particular, the socialist community has appeared. Zagladin then talks about the economic strength of this community. The socialist community, on the basis of its economic might, has been able to reach military-strategic parity with imperialism, parity with the NATO bloc, and this is a vast achievement, as the draft program notes.

It is a vast achievement because this achievement helps to maintain peace and helps to curb the tendencies and strivings of those imperialist circles which would like to conduct a policy from positions of strength. "Maintenance of this parity and this balance is an important task for the countries of the socialist community," Zagladin says. "But, of course, we are striving to maintain it not at the highest level but at as low a level as possible. A reduction of armaments -- and we shall talk about this later -- is an important task which the countries of our community set themselves."

This section of the program," Zagladin continues, "goes on to talk about the other main forces of social progress -- the working class. You know how many falsifications of this theme there are in the world, that is, on the theme that the role of the working class has allegedly declined, that it either lost this role or else it has been considerably reduced. This is not true and the new edition of the CPSU Program contains articles which are a direct reply to these assertions. It says that the working class has been and remains the main revolutionary class of the modern era."

Zagladin goes on to cite data on the increase in the size of the working class and its growing influence including in the developing countries. Another force of progress, he says, is the peoples' struggle to strengthen their independence and for social progress. Political independence has been largely won and the struggle has now moved to the next stage.

The mass democratic movement is another force for social progress, Zagladin continues. It has arisen as a result of the deepening contradictions of imperialism and is mentioned in the draft program.

The draft states that the essence of imperialism has not changed since the time of Lenin. Imperialism is still strong, he says, but the indications of its decline are more apparent in economic fluctuations and declining growth rates; there is increased unemployment and poverty.

"Of course," Zagladin goes on to say, "emphasis is laid on the main crime of contemporary imperialism against the peoples -- the fact that it is a source of the threat of war. Why it is a source of threat is also shown in the new edition. It states in a generalized way that contemporary imperialism is trying to conduct a policy of social revenge. It does not like the changes which are taking place in the world, or the main tendency in social development which leads to social changes and to victories for the forces of social progress. And this leads to imperialism staking on the strategy of social revenge and on a so-called crusade: This leads to the arms race, an attempt to wreck the existing parity and to restore the dominating positions of imperialism."

Zagladin then goes on to say: "I would like to point out, comrades, that the draft in various places sets out many of our party's fundamentally important approaches to solving contemporary international problems. These approaches stem from the realities of our age -- an age in which, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, it is necessary to think about a lot of things in a new way and to renounce old and worn-out truths.

"Well, the ideas from which we proceed now are shown by our foreign political activity. The first idea is the existence in the world of two opposing systems. The existence of the two systems is a reality and the outcome of this competition will not be decided today.

"Consequently, it is necessary to act taking this circumstance into consideration. The second fundamental aspect," he continues, "is that it is senseless to try to resolve the contradictions between the systems by means of war. It is impossible. War is universal destruction. There can be no victors in a nuclear war, the draft new edition of the program states. And from this stems the only way out, the only alternative to war which is peaceful coexistence. And our party resolutely comes out for a policy of peaceful coexistence which should lead to the creation of a really new world order, an order which would be based not on confrontation but on detente and cooperation between the peoples in various spheres.

"Further, there is the following statement: If there can be no victor in a nuclear war, there can also be no victor in the arms race. No one is permitted to outstrip the other. Socialism will not permit imperialism to destroy the parity which has arisen. The more armaments that are stockpiled in the world now the lower the level of security becomes and the greater becomes the danger of war. Therefore, reductions in armaments, and disarmament, are an important direction in our foreign policy activity.

"We proceed from the view," Zagladin goes on, "that not only governments but also people should take part in all of this activity. The peoples' awareness, their striving to decide their fate for themselves has grown considerably stronger and, as this is so, what is needed is cooperation with the popular movements of which we spoke at the beginning and with the mass democratic movements of the present day. By the joint efforts of the peace-loving states and peoples peace can and must be maintained. This is the conclusion which is made in the new edition of our program.

"Naturally," he says, "It points out the basic directions of our foreign political activity. What are these directions? The first of these, the priority one, surely, is the development of relations with the socialist countries. The draft stresses that we wish to improve relations with all countries of socialism without any exception. At the same time, it is quite natural that the countries of the socialist community are an object of special concern for our party. The aim which is being pursued by the CPSU in conducting its course of developing relations with the countries of socialism is to promote the strengthening and progress of world socialism.

"Another direction is the development of relations with the liberated countries. Here our task is to promote a raising of the role of the liberated countries in world politics. And it is understandable that here we pay particular attention to the countries with socialist orientation.

"And finally, the third direction of activity of our foreign policy is the development of relations with the capitalist states. Here we shall adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence," Zagladin says, "promoting it by means of the struggle for detente, disarmament, for ceasing the arms race. We have already reminded you of this at the beginning. I would like to add to what I have said that the program is a program, that is, it is a major guide to the future. But, in fact, if we talk about its foreign policy section, the program is not just a plan for the future but also a reflection of our real foreign political activity.

"We can virtually say that all of the recent initiatives of our state, of which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has spoken, all of our actions starting with the proposals which we introduced at the Geneva talks and ending with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with the U.S. President in Geneva -- all of these are activities to implement the outlined program and at the same time they are a continuation of the course which our party has conducted up to now.

"Naturally, the program talks only of the main directions, of the basic features of our international political activity. These questions will be discussed in more detail by the 27th congress and by subsequent party congresses.

"The role of the communist movement, which, just like the role of the working class, is often denied, saying that it is in crisis or has already collapsed -- its role is confirmed here. Our assessment is given here. This states that it remains an important and authoritative political force of the present day. At the same time, we stress that the cohesion of the movement and its further success will depend primarily first on loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, second on the consistent conducting of a class, proletarian policy, by the communist parties, and third on consistent orientation on socialist aims, not on the reformation of capitalism but on socialist aims, on the socialist transformation of society.

"The CPSU observes with attention and respect the activity of the fraternal parties and understands their aspirations to improve their tactics and strategy on these revolutionary principles. If there are still any deviations from these principles, then, of course, our party cannot agree with this. It is known that in a number of cases there are some differences in the communist movement. The draft program repeats the position which was formulated earlier by our party -- the position that regardless of existing differences, it is necessary and possible to struggle together for common aims and today, primarily, for peace and for the prevention of a new war."

Zagladin concludes by noting that the program gives a description of the modern age and recalls how this is set out in the document. He says it is the international duty of the people to build socialism and to conduct a peace-loving foreign policy and to develop relations with the other forces of social progress. This thought is also reflected in the draft party rules. This policy is welcomed by millions of people throughout the world, Zagladin concludes.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES MEETING ON ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

LD201853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] In the ideological work of the party, in the present responsible period of our society's development, an important role is allotted to the mass information media and propaganda. They are called upon, it is said in documents of the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, to persuade people with political clarity and purposefulness, with the depth of content, drive, richness of information, vividness, and accessibility of their accounts. Ways and methods of solving the tasks set by the party were discussed self-critically and in a businesslike manner today by Communists of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio at their report-back election conference. Taking part in its work was Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Those who spoke at the conference concentrated attention on unsolved problems, and made proposals as to how the efficiency of television and radio propaganda might be raised, how they might come closer to the auditorium of many millions, profoundly express the requirements of the time, and raise people to concerted, creative work in implementing the innovative, creative line of the April CPSU Central Committee plenum. At present all of the party's work, its organization, and the activity of labor collectives, it was noted at the conference, are subordinated to preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

These activities are determined by the content of the pre-congress documents -- the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and in the period to the Year 2000. The task of television and radio broadcasting, and of the press, consists in achieving a deep understanding in every Communist, every Soviet person, of the program aims of the party and the objective need to accelerate the social and economic development of society. Over recent years the State Committee for Television and Radio and its creative collectives have created a number of artistic and artistic-publicist works which have gone into the golden fund of Soviet art. In their foundation are Russian and Soviet classics and prominent literary and stage works on modern and historical themes. At the same time, when the editorial is undemanding, low quality television films sometimes reach the screen, television shows, inferior musical performances -- simply programs lacking in content.

Television and radio broadcasting must help to form healthy aesthetic needs in people, without conforming to old-fashioned tastes. All the television and radio programs must be subordinated to one aim -- propaganda, the explanation and implementation of party policy; that is they must be class-oriented in essence. At the conference Comrade Ligachev made a speech. Before the conference he met workers of a number of the main editorial offices of central television, and had a frank, interested conversation with journalists about their creative plans, about their work prospects, ways of radically improving the content of television and radio programs, and about improving the activity of party organization.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW'S ZIL WORKERS

PM191751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Taking a Long-Term View, Acting Energetically"]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov -- Making the transition to mass production of a new vehicle with an economical diesel engine — the most important task of the many thousands strong collective of the Avtozil [I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant] association in the 12th 5-Year Plan; renewing the structure of production without reducing the output of vehicles or increasing the numbers of industrial production personnel. These questions were the focus of attention for the delegates at today's report and election party conference at the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant. Taking part was V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The report of the ZIL party committee and the delegates' speeches noted that the collective of the flagship of the country's motor vehicle industry is completing the 5-year plan in shock fashion and preparing to greet the 27th Party Congress in a fitting manner. In all components of the party organization and all sectors, the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 are being discussed with great interest and in a businesslike fashion. The party's precongress documents have become a major organizing and mobilizing force for Communists and all workers at the enterprise.

Stressing that the tasks set for the ZIL workers are notable for their innovative formulation and large scale and in many respects go against the former ideas of motor vehicle production, the speakers named ways and means of resolving urgent problems. The delegates analyzed in depth the activity of various subunits of the association and made proposals aimed at further improving party and economic work.

How to increase the ZIL workers' contribution to the implementation of the country's program for socioeconomic development, activate the human factors, and bring reserves into play was discussed by Ye.I. Moiseyev, secretary of the plant party committee; adjuster Yu.T. Barulina; driver-mechanic M.Yu. Fidchenko; party group organizer and foreman N.G. Pimkina; V.K. Koshkin, the enterprise's chief designer; team leader V.N. Lavrov; V.T. Saykin, general director of the association; Ye.A. Bashindzhagyan, first deputy minister of the automotive industry and others.

There was a detailed discussion, from positions of criticism and self-criticism, of the tasks of further improving production efficiency and output quality, stepping up the Communists' vanguard role, and restructuring the style and methods of all activity in accordance with the demands of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The report and election party conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin. The atmosphere in the party and the country in the period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress is marked by high political and labor enthusiasm, he noted. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum oriented the party and all the Soviet people toward implementing developments on a historic scale, accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and ensuring a qualitative transformation of all aspects of Soviet society's life. The CPSU Central Committee firmly follows Lenin's instructions on operating on scientific principles, democratically, and with publicity. This was once again confirmed convincingly by the October (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee. This plenum opened a new stage in preparations for the party's congress and adopted the decision to submit for discussion by Communists and all Soviet people the precongress party documents -- documents of tremendous political significance. They constitute, in essence, an integrated study of the most important problems of Soviet society's development in relation to our days and in the historical long term.

They contain a clear Marxist-Leninist analysis of the main trends in domestic and international life and give profound theoretical generalizations and practical conclusions and recommendations. They have a clear political thrust and are intended to form a reliable scientific base for the stepping up of Soviet people's creative activity.

The resolution of new tasks, an innovative approach to urgent problems, and the growing dynamism of our society are rightly associated, in Soviet people's minds, with the Communist Party and the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. All the tremendous political and organizational work of the party Central Committee accords with our people's vital interests, the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, and the cause of peace and communism. It is the patriotic duty of every Soviet working person to comprehend well the party's plans, to understand the demands of the historical moment in depth, and to be guided strictly by them in day-to-day work.

Moscow's communists and working people, preparing to greet the party congress with labor successes, are setting about resolving the new tasks with great enthusiasm. The collectives of the capital's industrial enterprises have fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. Targets and socialist pledges are also being fulfilled by the collectives of transport enterprises, scientific institutions, the municipal services, trade, and the consumer service sphere. Housing and civic construction is taking place on a large scale.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings, unresolved questions, and difficulties in the development of the city's economy. In industry, fixed production capital is not used efficiently everywhere. We have not achieved the 100-percent fulfillment of contract commitments by all enterprises. The quality of many types of articles is not up to present-day demands.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the speaker went on, critically evaluating the results achieved, and analyzing the existing shortcomings, the party gorkom and the city party organization are reorganizing their work and striving to improve the standard of party leadership of the economy, step up exactingness toward party leadership of the economy, step up exactingness toward cadres, and strengthen party and production discipline. They are mobilizing the working people to make the maximum use of reserves to increase production efficiency on the basis of intensification, to complete the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole with the best possible results, to create a good basis for successful work in 1986, and to great the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

These tasks face the party organization of the I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant too. Under its leadership 5-year plan, the country's national economy has received more than 19,500 trucks above plan, and targets for consumer goods production have been overfulfilled.

At the beginning of this year the plant's workers had a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is clear from the party committee's report that the tasks discussed during the conversation with the enterprise's workers and the intensive socialist pledges in honor of the party congress are being successfully fulfilled by the collective.

While giving due credit for the results achieved, V.V. Grishin noted that there are substantial shortcomings in the activity of the party organization. The enterprise's party organization and economic leaders, he said, have not ensured that all the plant's subunits work steadily, without disrupting the overall rhythm of production. The plant's collective is still not fully ensuring the fulfillment of contract commitments for deliveries. There are complaints about output quality. In a number of the plant's subunits the necessary attention is not devoted to strengthening discipline and order in production. Work to retain cadres is poor.

Speaking of the tasks facing the collective, the first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom noted that it is necessary first and foremost to ensure the fuller utilization of the enterprise's tremendous production potential and to constantly improve output quality. A motor vehicle bearing the ZIL name should be highly competitive on the world market. It is a task of particular national economic significance to create capacities for the production of the new diesel-engined vehicle.

It is important to make fuller use of the potential of socialist competition and to support and assert the prestige of honest, conscientious labor.

It is necessary constantly to improve organization and discipline, to resolutely combat instances of violations and thriftlessness in production, and to create an implacable atmosphere around people who practice absenteeism and antisocial acts.

Muscovites received with profound satisfaction the measures adopted by the party and government to overcome drunkenness and impose due order in everything. Constant, purposeful work is needed to put them into practice.

This work must be centered on the shops, sectors, and teams.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks associated with improving the standard of organizational party work. He stressed the need to ensure the Communists' vanguard role in every task and initiative and to strive to ensure that the party's directives and CPSU Central Committee decisions are strictly put into practice and that every Communist sets an example in production, in public life, and in everyday life and acts as an initiator of everything new and progressive.

The main avenues of propaganda and political education work are the wide publicizing of the party's precongress documents, the enhancing of the creative initiative and activeness of all working people, and their mobilization to successfully implement the party's plans. It is important to ensure that Muscovites gain a profound understanding of the historic significance of the positive changes taking place and grasp profoundly the vital necessity for resolving the tasks set by the party in strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the plant's party organization will make every effort to carry out the tasks facing it and mobilize the collective to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan, ensure a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress, and carry out shock labor to fulfill the party's impressive plans.

A.I. Volskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section, took part in the report and election party conference.

ALIYEV KURGAN RAILROAD SPEECH REPORTED

PM191621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Efficient Operation of the Transport System"]

[Text] Kurgan, 16 Nov -- Railroad workers know that before a steep hill, it is particularly important to gather speed. Then the vital force accumulated by the train helps to overcome the difficult uphill road. The entire Soviet economy is now directed toward a steep hill like this. That is why it is so important to take a good run-up and, on the basis of the vital force of the nationwide struggle for intensification of production, to scale the new heights defined in the documents with which the party is approaching its 27th congress.

This metaphor, heard from the platform of today's report and election party conference of the Kurgan junction of the South Urals Railroad, defined the main thrust of the collective council of Communist railmen. G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conference.

In this speeches, Yu.A. Yermakov, secretary of the junction party committee, fitter V.A. Pervukhin, engineers B.P. Karpesh and Yu.V. Aseyev, railroad foreman P.I. Bezgodov, and other speakers discussed from positions of party exactingness the question of improving the reliability and smooth running of the railroad system.

G.A. Aliyev addressed the conference. The present report and election campaign in the party, he noted, is of special significance.

It is taking place at a period when Soviet society is living through a truly crucial moment in its development, when the party has resolutely set a strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and when on the threshold of the 27th congress the drafts of three fundamental documents -- the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR -- have been submitted for partywide, nationwide discussion.

The precongress documents are being actively discussed in party organizations and labor collectives and are meeting with a lively response among all Soviet people. It is gratifying to note that a businesslike, committed discussion has taken place at this conference and many constructive considerations have been put forward.

The party has set high standards and intensive plans. But they are entirely realistic. A weighty precondition for the success of our current initiatives is the businesslike style, free from ostentation and empty talk, which is becoming established increasingly firmly in the work of central and local organs. Great significance is attached to the measures being undertaken in order to strengthen many sectors of party, state, and economic activity with cadres.

At the same time the party stresses: The line of accelerating socioeconomic development and achieving a qualitatively new state of our society will only be fully put into practice when it becomes the life stance, the labor and moral program of every working person. That is why the party places at the center of all work by Communists the task of awakening and directing the people's living creativity ensuring that it has the greatest possible scope, and activating the human factor.

A businesslike, fresh, creative moral and political climate prevails in our society. The strengthening of discipline and organization, the improvement of daily life and leisure, the overcoming of the living manifestations of a morality alien to us, the increasingly broad involvement of the working people in managing the affairs of production and society -- these things too are vivid manifestations of the results of intensive work by the party Central Committee and its Politburo. Work which is done before the eyes of the entire people and which receives their warm approval and support.

Going on to dwell on the tasks facing transport workers, G.A. Aliyev said that transport is the link, the nerve of the national economy, of the country's entire economic system. In the Soviet Union, with its vast distances and mighty production potential, transport plays a very special role -- economic, social, and even political. Transport brings the countryside and the cities closer together, helps ensure the rational and flexible use of manpower, and strengthens the living bonds between all regions. And during the present crucial period the party counts on the railroad workers not to slacken the pace, but to give the "green light" to initiative, innovation, and technical progress.

The railroads -- the backbone of the country's integrated transport system -- account for 65 percent of internal freight turnover and 45 percent of intercity and suburban passenger journeys. The railmen's stauch, selfless, and often heroic labor is valued highly by all the Soviet people.

All the same, the speaker said, today attention must be focused on what is unresolved. We must remember that in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan the state of affairs on railroad transport developed unfavorably. Despite considerable capital investments in the development of the railroads, from year to year their indicators have deteriorated.

In 1983-1984 the sector's workers were able to make good the lag in freight shipments. But in the first quarter of this year, unfortunately, the indicators fell again. Of course, the severe conditions of last winter must be taken into account. The railmen were set the task of rectifying the situation in a very short space of time.

As a result of large-scale assistance to transport and the mobilization of railroad collectives to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, a breakthrough was achieved in their work. In October the debt in freight shipments was made good, and in the first 10 months of the year 7.5 million metric tons of national economic output was shipped above plan. The plan target for the labor productivity of workers employed in shipments was fulfilled. What the railmen have done is a real labor feat. It means the possibility exists of working better and more efficiently!

But the proper conclusions must be drawn from what happened last winter. These are that we must not rest on our laurels -- that has to be paid for too dearly: It is necessary to use all reserves and potential in order to ensure that railroad transport works steadily and stably all the year round; the old proverb must not be forgotten: Prepare your sleigh in the summer, that is, do everything in good time.

Going on to describe the tasks which the railmen must resolve in the 21th 5-Year Plan, G.A. Aliyev stressed that today the center of gravity is shifting to intensive factors of economic growth. For the railroads, this means above all accelerating the shipment process, increasing the weight of trains, increasing the reliability of the entire complex of technical resources, mechanizing and automating heavy and labor-intensive operations making extensive use of computer technology, and eliminating disproportions in the development of railroad transport.

All this requires a considerable stepping up of work to accelerate scientific and technical progress. In this connection the speaker drew attention to the fact that in the last 5 years the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes on the Kurgan junction has increased by only 7 percent. If this pace continues, total mechanization will take eight 5-year plans! Of course, it is necessary to realize that we will not enter the 21st century with a sledgehammer and spade.

M.S. Gorbachev decribed microelectronics, computer technology and instrument making, and the whole information industry as a catalyst of scientific and technical progress. Work to create automated control systems has been under way on the railroad for a long time. But the great expenditure has yet to yield the due return. It is time to make wider use of microprocessors for the automation of technological processes, the formation of rolling stock at shunting yards, and the control of train traffic.

Passenger transport must be a subject of special concern. Order must be energetically imposed in everything connected with services to Soviet people and the creation of normal conditions for their work, life, and leisure.

G.A. Aliyev went on to dwell in detail on the work of the South Urals Railroad -- one of the country's most important, busiest main lines. The Draft Basic Guidelines envisage a higher rate of development of production in the eastern regions, which means a higher rate of increase in shipments. The Communists and the party organization of the Kurgan railroad junction are called upon to make a weighty contribution to the successful resolution of this task. The speaker drew particular attention to the tremendous significance of ideological education work and the need for keen attention toward the resolution of social and consumer questions.

The Communists' vanguard role, he noted, consists not only in ensuring an increase in labor productivity and the fulfillment of production targets. A Communist must be in the forefront of everything that goes to make up the Soviet, socialist way of life. The Communist is always in the focus of attention for the people around him. His every step in life is the step of an educator. He must act not only as an example of high morality and ethics, but as their active champion. This applies particularly to communist leaders.

The railroad, the speaker stressed, means, above all, iron discipline and organization. The strengthening of discipline and the cultivation in everyone of a sense of supreme responsibility for the task in hand -- that is the party organization's truly universal key to the resolution of the problems facing it.

G.A. Aliyev then characterized the foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a course aimed at creative work for the sake of man's happy life in the present and the future, a course aimed at upholding and establishing lasting, unshakable peace on earth.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the Communists of the Kurgan section. section, the whole of the South Urals railroad, and the whole of Kurgan Oblast will make a worthy contribution to the precongress socialist competition, will keep pace with the times and with scientific and technical progress, and will act in a Leninist, communist fashion.

SHCHERBITSKIY REMARKS AT KIEV SEMINAR CITED

PM191520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Keeping a Strict Record of Resources"]

[Text] Kiev, 13 Nov -- Experience has been accumulated in the Ukrainian SSR of work on saving resources and reducing the material-ontensiveness of products by accelerating scientific and technical progress. Its importance was noted at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

An all-union seminar which opened yesterday in Kiev is devoted to ways of making rational use of resources in the national economy. It is attended by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, secretaries and union republican Communist Party central committees, and leaders and specialists of USSR ministries and departments and planning and supply organs of republics, krays and oblasts.

The seminar participants were addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program and Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000, he said, stress the consistently strengthen economy measurs as a very important factor in production intensification and tomake resource saving the decisive source for satisfying the national economy's growing needs.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, a well organized and businesslike discussion of these very important party documents is now taking place, the speaker noted, in party organizations and labor collectives in the republic and in all corners of our boundless motherland.

The tasks they put forward for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and raising the national economy to a qualitatively new scientific-technical and organizational-economic level meet with partywide and nationwide support.

Having described the Ukraine's place and role in the country's integrated national economic complex, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that party organizations and labor collectives are working persistently, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee, to make better use of the mighty production and scientific-technical potential that has been created in the republic and to ensure a fundamental improvement in social production efficiency. In all this complex and multifaceted work paramount significance is attached to reducing labor, material, and financial expenditure.

The solution of this task demanded the implementation of a range of republic-wide measures. It was necessary to create an integrated system for managing scientific-technical progress on a republic-wide scale. Making extensive use of the experience of the party committees of Moscow, Leningrad, and the fraternal union republics, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers adopted measures to strengthen plan principles in scientific and technical development.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed that the system of targeted scientific-technical programs has proved its work in the solution of major, above all intersectorial, resource-saving problems. The fulfillment of targets under the "Labor," "Power Complex," "Metal," "Metal Input," and other programs has produced substantial results in the current 5-year plan. The republic has nearly finished drawing up targeted scientific-technical programs for the 12th 5-Year Plan. This takes into account existing experience, which makes it clear that they must be set up primarily in priority spheres of scientific-technical progress and, as a rule, have a comprehensive, intersectorial profile and be fully provided with the requisite resources.

A considerable portion of the speech centered on questions of using secondary raw materials and supplies in the economy. It was noted that since the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan 550 million metric tons of secondary resources and industrial waste have been used in industrial production. They now constitute 12.2 percent of total resource consumption. During that period products, including consumer goods, worth R13.5 billion have been produced using secondary resources. In all, the implementation of resource-saving measures has made it possible to reduce the materials-intensiveness of output in the current 5-year plan by 3.6 percent instead of the 1.9 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan. Around R4 billion in national income have been obtained on the basis of this factor alone.

This is only the start of the grand operation called for by the CPSU Central Committee. It is necessary to learn how to make prudent use of every metric ton of metal, oil, and fertilizers, every kilowatt-hour of electricity, and every cubic meter of timber.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy talked about the specific measures which are already being taken on the practical implementation of the task set by the CPSU Central Committee -- ensuring that economies account for 75-80 percent of the planned increase in requirements for raw materials, supplies fuel, and power.

The solution of many cardinal questions relating to resource saving and a higher level of secondary resource utilization requires an improvement in the system of planning and norm-fixing and investment policy and the allocation of considerable funds for the development and widespread introduction of resource-saving equipment and technology countrywide.

There is a pressing need to improve records on the utilization of raw materials and supplies and the system of price-formation and material incentives for maximum exploitation of secondary resources in the economy. The implementation of these and other fundamentally important taks will require not only greater effort on the part of party organizations and labor collectives, but also a change in the actual approach to work and in the work style and methods of management and a psychological adjustment on the part of many leading working people, workers, and employees.

Questions of reducing the materials-intensiveness of production by accelerating scientific and technical progress were the theme of the report by Academician B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The work experience of the republic's supply and marketing organs was covered in the report by Ukrainian SSR Gossnab Chairman P.I. Mostovoy.

The seminar participants will familiarize themselves with resource-saving experience at enterprises and in organizations and scientific establishments and visit specialized exhibitions.

B.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, is attending the seminar.

MESYATS NAMED FIRST SECRETARY, MOSCOW OBKOM

LD161523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Today a plenum of the Moscow Obkom examined an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Konotop from the duties of first secretary of the obkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

Comrade Mesyats, who had worked as USSR minister of agriculture, has been elected first secretary of the Moscow Obkom. Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, took part in the work of the plenum and addressed it.

MANGYSHLAK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD151449 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A plenum of the Mangyshlak Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party took place today to examine an organizational matter. Comrade Mukashev has been released from his obligations as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his election as chairman of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Yu. G. Kazachenko, who was chairman of the Mangyshlak Obkom Executive Committee, has been elected first secretary of the Mangyshlak Obkom. Comrade Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

ZAPOROZHYE OBLAST FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD190039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] There has been a plenum of the Zaporozhye Oblast committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party today, which examined an organizational matter. Comrade Vzevolozhskiy was released from his duties as first secretary of the party oblast committee in connection with his retirement on pension.

Comrade (Sazonov) who had been working as head of the department of the chemical industry of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Zaporozhye Oblast committee of the party.

KOLESNIKOV NEW ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD181650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vladislav Grigoryevich Kolesnikov as USSR minister of the electronics industry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Aleksandr Ivanovich Shakin from the post of USSR minister of the electronics industry in connection with his retirement on health grounds.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Valentin Karpovich Mesyats from the post of USSR minister of agriculture in connection with his transfer to other work.

MATERIAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S BIOGRAPHY

LD151953 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Lev Voronin to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Material and Technical Supply.

Lev Voronin was born in Perm on February 22, 1928. In 1949 he graduated from the Kirov Urals Polytechnical Institute and began his work career at a plant in Sverdlovsk, working as a foreman, section chief, deputy shop superintendent and shop superintendent. Beginning with 1959, he worked as chief engineer at plants in Kamensk-Uralskiy and Sverdlovsk, a department chief of the National Economy council of the Middle Urals Economic Administrative region and manager of an engineering factory in the Moscow region.

In October 1980 he was appointed first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet relieved Nikolay Martynov of his duties of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Material and Technical Supply in connection with his retirement on pension because of poor health.

BALAYAN NEW ARMENIAN SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTER

WA130930 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 October carries on page 1 a 40-word item announcing that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR has appointed Narine Misakovna Balayan as minister of social security of the Armenian SSR, replacing Ruben Stepanovich Galstyan, who has retired.

STAVROPOL KRAYKOM ELECTS BOLDYREO 1ST SECRETARY

LD041502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A plenum of the Stavropol Kraykom of the CPSU was held today. It examined an organizational question: The plenum released Comrade Murakhovskiy from the post of secretary [as heard] of the party kraykom in connection with his appointment to the post of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Boldyrev, who worked as a secretary of the Stavropol CPSU Kraykom and more recently as an inspector of the CPSU, was elected the first secretary of the Stavropol CPSU Kraykom.

KHAKASS CPSU OBKOM ELECTS SHENIN 1ST SECRETARY

LD041451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A plenum of the Khakass Obkom of the CPSU which was held today examined an organizational question: The plenum released Comrade Yeliseyev from the post of first secretary of the obkom of the party in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade (?Shenin) who had worked as a secretary of the Krasnoyask Kray Committee of the CPSU, was elected the first secretary of the Khakass Obkom of the CPSU.

CONTENTS LIST OF KOMMUNIST NO 16 REPORTED

PM191135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] Issue 16 of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It contains the draft new edition of the CPSU program and the draft CPSU Rules with proposed changes.

It contains M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the meeting with the collective of the Sofia metal-cutting machine tools science and production combine on 24 October 1985.

The following articles are printed under the rubric "Looking Ahead to the 27th Party Congress": "Consulting the Party and the People" by Ye. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and "Problems and Prospects for the Development of Production Forces in the Far East" by V. Chichkanov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Scientific Center Institute of Economic Research.

The section "Ardent Fighters for Communism" contains an article "All-Union Elder" by A. Smolyanitskaya and new documents by M.I. Kalinin.

It also contains critical and bibliographical materials.

REAL PER CAPITA INCOME GROWS 11 PERCENT

LD200540 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 19 Nov 85

["The U.S.S.R.: Real Incomes of the Population Growing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 19 TASS -- Real per capita incomes of the population in the U.S.S.R. grew 11 per cent in 1981-1985, Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs, told a TASS correspondent.

The Soviet state, he went on, raised waged and salaries of workers and employees in the coal industry and the pay of a considerable number of farmers. The salaries of educational workers and physicians are to increase as well. Length-of-service bonuses were introduced in railway and inland waterway transport, construction business and some other sectors. The material status of 20 million was thus improved.

Throughout the country on the whole, Leonid Kostin went on to say, wages and salaries of factory and office workers went up 13 per cent. As to farmers, their pay grew 29 per cent, although in the current five-year period it was to grow by about 20 per cent.

At the same time the prices of all basic consumer goods, the rent and the pay for the utilities in the Soviet Union remain stable for a long time now. The minimum size of pensions of former workers, employees and peasants was increased (by up to 50 per cent in some cases). Special additions to pensions were instituted for the continuous service.

This year alone the state spent 15.8 billion roubles to improve the well-being of the people.

Thus, Leonid Kostin said in conclusion, the Soviet Government has fulfilled all of its promises given to the people five years ago concerning efforts to improve the material status of the population. The recently published Draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the U.S.S.R. calls for increasing the real incomes of the populations by a further 13-15 per cent by the year 1990.

FAMILY INCOMES, HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS REVIEWED

LD200542 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 19 Nov 85

["What Makes Up the Incomes of a Soviet Family?"-- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 19 TASS -- Average monthly earnings of Soviet factory and office workers in absolute figures grew from 96.5 roubles in 1965 to almost 190 roubles this year, Yuriy Shevyakov, cand. SC. (Economics), a ranking official of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, told jouranlists. He spoke in an interview in conjunction with the current nation-wide discussion of the Draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Country for 1986-1990 and the Period Till the Year 2000.

The main aim of the next, 12th 5-Year Plan period, the economic experts stressed, remains unchanged: Further to improve the well-being of Soviet people. Families with relatively low incomes and collective farmers were the first to feel notable changes for the better in their material status.

The earnings of collective farmers grew 2.6 times in the past 20 years (they now stand at an average of 150 roubles a month). Incomes from the personal small-holdings contribute about one-quarter to the family budget of the rural population.

Speaking of the prices of goods, Yuriy Shevyakov stressed that so far not every Soviet family could buy a car or, say, a summer cottage. However, the set of goods which were considered to be status-making only twenty years ago, such as television sets, refrigerators, radio sets, and carpets, are owned by practically all. It should be borne in mind that the prices of basic consumer goods, specifically foodstuffs, remain unchanged for over twenty years now.

As to the housing problem, it cannot be said that in his been completely resolved in the U.S.S.R. About 80 per cent of the urban population have apartments of their own. And nonetheless the housing problem is being sovled and at a high pace, too. In addition to that almost the state allocates nearly nine billion roubles from the state budget for the maintenance of the housing fund -- the share that equals two-thirds of the sum spent for these purposes in general. Unlike in the West, where the rent is paid for the total space of an apartment, the economist said, a Soviet family pays only for the living space, and the rent (together with the utilities) usually stands at about three per cent of the incomes of an average worker's family.

A Soviet family spends nothing on education and medical services, Yuriy Shevyakov reminded the journalists. It should also be noted that the price of drugs in the Soviet Union is lower than the spending on their production. Certain categories of the population for example, war-disabled receive the necessary medicines free of charge.

16 million children in the Soviet Union visit children's pre-school establishments. About 600 roubles a year are spent on the up-keep of every child at such an establishment. The state contributes 80 per cent of that sum. In other words, a family with two children who visit a kindergarten or a nursery receives, as it were, an additional 800-900 roubles a year from the state.

About 15 billion roubles a year are spent on direct material assistance to families. Substantial funds are spent, for example, for the payment of sick leaves for factory and office workers. As a rule, in case of an illness sick benefits equal their average monthly pay. Women on a materinity leave receive the same benefit over a period of four months. In addition to that women enjoy a partially paid child care leave until the baby is one year old and get grants in cases of birth of a child. The families with three or more children received special allowances.

These and many other payments and benefits Soviet citizens enjoy are made available to them from the so-called public consumption funds made up by allocations from the state budget and contributions from enterprises. The citizens themselves do not contribute a single kopeck to these funds. For instance, in 1984 the population received 139.5 billion roubles in benefits and payments from the public consumption fund which is 4.7 billion more than in 1983.

DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES ELECTRICITY SHORTCOMINGS

LD191913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] At an extended session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification today there was a discussion on preparations for winter of the country's energy system. What needs to be done to ensure that power supplies are stable in winter? Our correspondent put this question of Aleksey Naumovich Makukhin, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification.

[Begin recording] [Makukhin] To ensure stable power supplies, we have so far commissioned something in the order of 4.5 million kw. Such important sets have been commissioned as Surgut, which significantly improves power supply to the Urals. We absolutely must commission the Perm GRES, the Balakovo AES, the Ivanovo GRES, and a whole series of generating capacity, without which we shall find it very difficult to meet maximum demand in the winter. Of great importance is the timely commissioning of electricity transmission cables to carry capacity, especially that of nuclear power stations, such as the 500 KV line from Balakovo AES to Saratov GES, Konakovo GRES to Trubino, Kostroma to Korov to improve energy supplies in the Urals, Kaluga to Vladimir, and many others which today have not yet been commissioned but on which all efforts are concentrated. We must commission those lines before 15 December.

[Correspondent] Aleksey Naumovich, work in October and November showed that unreadiness for winter is being shown by the same stations which lagged behind last year.

[Makukhin] These are the Novocherkassk GRES, the Kamensk TETS in Rostovenergo Kurgan TETS; also the Ekibastuz GRES had a few problems. This is happening because lack of discipline and an unconscientious attitude to carrying out operational tasks have not yet been eliminated. Additional measures have now been taken. There was talk about this again today at the collegium, and work will be improved. Besides this, according to the check carried out by our state inspection, in a number of energy systems installations are not ready for winter. For example, work has not been completed on overhauling and adjusting thermal units and thermal conduits in such areas as Novosibirsk, Orenburg, Kazan, Kemerovo, and Belgorod. Our power engineering workers are now giving the maximum help in that sphere in order to eliminate, as soon as possible, the work left undone which still exists. But, however we prepare for winter and however we mobilize our energy resources, the main thing will be strictest observance of limit discipline, the regime of economizing which is one of the major conditions of normal energy supply. [end recording]

ECONOMIST CRITICIZES RAW MATERIALS WASTEFULNESS

PM131058 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 November Morning Edition carries on Page 2 under the headline "No Such Thing As Someone Else's Resources" a 750-word article by M. Sergeyev, director of the Economices Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, attacking ministerial lack of coordination leading to squandering of mineral resources. Sergeyev cites two cases in the Urals -- an iron mine and a bauxite mine. At the iron mine the copper extracted as a by-product is "dumped because for the ministry of ferrous metallurgy copper is "not its area," while at the bauxite mine the ministry of metallurgy also "dumps" any iron extracted for the same reason. Sergeyev attacks this practice as "harmful to the economy" and states that "there is an urgent need to actively introduce the latest equipment and technology into ore mines and plants in the Urals" in order to ensure that ores are comprehensively processed. He concludes by noting that his institute is working on the creation of a "mining complex in the Urals unified in terms of territory and production."

U.S.-SOVIET MEETING ON SPACE RESEARCH CONCLUDES

LD191007 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 19 TASS -- We have valuable experience of cooperation in studies of the moon, Venus and Mars, and this experience testifies to the importance of our scientific contacts and paves the way for broader cooperation in the interests of science and mankind, Professor James Head of Brown University told journalists, summing up the results of a Soviet-American working meeting on Venusian geology and geochemistry which took place here.

That meeting was an extension of long-time contacts between Soviet and American scientists. "We asked our American colleagues, for instance, to survey in greater detail the planned sites for the touchdown of our spacecraft on Venus," Valeriy Barsukov, director of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said. "The information we received from them was very useful. Now that preparations are going on in the USA for an experiment to study Venus, in which detailed photographs of the surface are going to be taken, American scientists show much interest in the results obtained by our spacecraft 'Venus-15' and 'Venus-16.'"

The solar system is large and faces us with many complex problems which no country can resolve single handed, Professor Head continued. Luckily, the planetary research programs of the USA and the USSR complement each other and the importance of exchanges and collation of information is obvious, he added.

The Soviet and American research programs are not limited to Venus, Barsukov noted. American colleagues, for instance, have begun to study Jupiter, Saturn and their satellites. At the same time Soviet spacecraft are now heading for a rendezvous with Halley's Comet and will become the first man-made craft to pass so close to it. Any information obtained in such experiments is immensely important to science, and cooperation between Soviet and American scientists benefits the whole of mankind.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS AT YENISEY GES NOTED

LD191041 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Leningrad, November 19 TASS -- Leningrad factories have completed deliveries of equipment for the last power-generating unit of the Sayn-Shushenskoye hydroelectric power station on the Yenisey. The station, largest in Europe and Asia, is expected to reach design output of 6,400 thousand kwt already this year.

The station on the Siberian river became the power base of the territorial and production complex under construction in the taiga in the foothills of the Sayn Mountains. It is bound to improve the supply of energy to many construction sites in Siberia that is being intensively developed. The construction of an arch-and-gravity dam, an imposing concrete structure of 245 metres, is nearing completion on one of the world's largest rivers. The ounting of the tenth, last power generating unit is being completed.

"The station was designed in Leningrad, as was practically all its equipment," Aleksandr Yefimenko, the project's chief engineer, stressed. In a break with tradition, for the first time ever at such powerful hydro power stations the units were put into operation as water reservoirs got filled. Its design capacity is 31 cubic kilometres. Now this method is used at other construction sites in the USSR.

Further down the river rises the dam of the main hydro station, itself a progressive development in hydro construction as it helps regulate the Yenisey's water level. The dam makes it possible to raise to the maximum the output of the main power station at peak hours, with no danger of ecological consequences following a major discharge of water into downstream pools: the turbines of the main station with a total capacity of 300,000 kwt will operate in the constant regime, ensure even river run-off.

The construction of the power station helped find new reliable methods of hauling bulky power generating equipment to Siberia by the north sea route. This experience may come in handy as two more hydro power stations are to be built here: the [word indistinct] Yenisey on this mighty Siberian river and the Boguchan hydro station on the Yenisey's full-flowing tributary, Angara. Their construction is envisaged by the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR.

NEW PASSENGER PLANES READY FOR TESTING

DW141010 Moscow International Service in German 1738 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Two new passenger planes are being prepared for testing at the well-known aircraft construction company that bears the name of aircraft designer Sergey Ilyushin, which has its headquarters in Moscow. Our correspondent reports:

During the past 2 years, 2 airplanes have left this aircraft design center that have established a firm place on airline routes at home and abroad. They are the wide-fuselage transport Ilyushin-76, designed to transport 40 tons of cargo, and the 350-seat Aerobus Ilyushin-86. The brand new Ilyushin-96, for the time being still unknown to us, outwardly looks similar to its predecessor. It is also a wide-fuselage airplane with four engines mounted underneath the wings. General designer Genrikh (Novozhilov) reports today on its special features.

[Begin recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] This is a fundamentally new passenger plane for long-distance flights. It can carry 300 passengers over a distance of 9,000-10,000 kilometers. The Il-96 reflects significantly the process, which, on the whole, is characteristic of our country's development today. What is at stake is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The creation of so-called composite and synthetic materials, which are lighter and more durable, allowed us to provide the airplane with longer and thinner wings. This made possible an increase in material strength and an enhancement of the wingspread. In flight, such a plane has greater support, if one may put it that way, and uses less fuel, so that it can cover greater distances. Such an airplane is more reliable as well. It has better gliding properties, and it needs a shorter runway than others for takeoff. [end recording]

Another airplane on which work is in progress at this center is the 60-passenger Ilyushin-114. It can fly anywhere -- such a description expresses best the advantages of the airplane. It is the intention of the designers that the Ilyushin-114 transport passengers comfortably to destinations which cannot be served by any modern planes of the new generation -- to small grassland airfields, to drifting scientific stations in the Arctic ocean. We would like to emphasize, in addition, that this airplane has superlong wings that were manufactured from the most modern working material and on the basis of modern technology. It has two economical propeller engines. Specialists believe that there will be a great demand for such airplanes, especially for intercity service in Siberia.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE EXAMINES SOIL CONDITION -- Scientists at the All-Union Research Institute of Water Protection are making good use of photographs taken from outer space to combat water erosion of agricultural lands, MN INFORMATION writes. As a result of water erosion humus and other vital components essential for soil fertility are washed out. To avoid these negative processes reliable and epeditious information about every region, area or farm is needed. Computer processing of photographs helps assess the humus content of soil, the possibility of water erosion in certain areas, etc. All this is indicative of the process destroying fertile soil and makes it possible to take preventive measures. Constant photographs taken two or three years later help evaluate the efficiency of the project and make corrections when necessary. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 14 Nov 85 LD]

ATOMIC ENERGETICS INSTITUTE -- An Institute of Atomic Energetics has been opened in a picturesque forest area on the outskirts of Obninsk, MN INFORMATION writes. An educational institution of such a profile has been necessitated by the accelerated development of the country's atomic power engineering, and the need to provide it with skilled personnel. Specialists will be trained here in designing, assembling and exploitation of atomic power stations. Personnel employed at atomic power stations already in operation will also improve their skills there. The builders will have to erect a student campus consisting of five zones -- academic, scientific, residential, recreational and managerial, where more than 2,000 students can live and study. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 14 Nov 85 LD]

ROTOR-EXCAVATOR COMPLEX -- Experimental industrial testing of a rotor-excavator complex, being used for the first time in the severe conditions of the extreme north, have been completed on the mountainous proving grounds of Yakutiya. The unit will make it possible to sharply intensify the working of deposits and to carry out recultivation of lands more successfully. Mining workers have included the complex in their production plans for the next 5-year plan. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Nov 85 LD]

KOSMOS-15 SATELLITE -- The Soviet experimental oceanographic satellite Kosmos-1500 helps hundreds of ships to escape ice traps of the northern seas. It directed through a thousand kilometers of the heavy ice belt the ice breaker Vladivostok, which helped the ship Mikhail Somov which was blocked by ice this spring in the Antarctic. The unique equipment which has been reliably working on board for 2 years already makes it possible to carry out global research of the world's ocean and of the atmosphere independent of time of day or weather conditions. Information received is being transmitted into state scientific-research center of study of natural resources which was visited by a TASS correspondent. Kosmos-1500 is an experimental satellite on which the radar system is being tested, along with a new system of photography in the optical band. In 1986 it is planned to put in orbit several similar satellites, which will be able to carry out peaceful research into the land, sea and atmosphere of the entire planet. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 15 Nov LD]

TAJIKISTAN TELEVISION SYSTEM -- Television screens have lit up in the homes of the inhabitants of the Pamir Village of (?Bakhrushan) in Tajikistan. An Ekran television system has been brought into service. This was a gift from the collective of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Oblast Space Communications Station. Fifty six television relay stations have been installed in the Soviet Pamirs. General television programs are now seen via satellite communications system in all rayons. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Nov 85 LD]

GEN MIKHALKIN ON MISSILE, ARTILLERY WEAPONRY

PM191506 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Colonel General V. Mikhalkin, commander of Ground Forces Rocket Troops and Artillery, by correspondent N. Svutin, under the rubric "19 November is Rocket Troops and Artillery Day": "Protecting Peace" -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Svutin] If it is not a secret, comrade general, please tell IZVESTIYA readers about the weapons protecting us today.

[Mikhalkin] In the past 25 years the Ground Forces have been fundamentally transformed. In view of the aspiration of the United States and other NATO countries to build up their armies' nuclear and combat might with the aim of gaining technical superiority, the CPSU and the Soviet Government saw to it that nuclear missiles and other new systems and types of military hardware and guidance facilities were developed. This, by the way, is also stressed in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program: "The CPSU will make every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces reach a level which rules out strategic superiority on the part of the imperialist forces..."

Now to talk in specific terms about the artillery. Several generations of these conventional types of combat hardware have already been replaced, each time surpassing the previous models in terms of maximum effective range, maximum rate of fire, accuracy, firepower, and battlefield effectiveness. We are now armed not only with highly motorized towed howitzers, cannons, rocket-launching and antitank artillery and mortar systems but also with self-propelled guns and mortars. The caliber of many of them is perhaps linked to previous types. But just look at their firepower -- there is no comparison. Designers' ideas are keeping pace with the demands of our age.

Tube artillery is no less significant today either. It is called on to tackle a broad range of battlefield tasks: Namely, to hit "pinpoint," line, and other targets. And also to combat the enemy's nuclear attack facilities located in its tactical zone. After all, responding to nuclear weapons is sometimes hazardous -- you may harm your own forces. No, it cannot be said yet that gunners are of secondary importance.

Frontliners, of course, are interested in the fate of the legendary Katyusha. Whereas the first wartime installations were designed to fire a 16-projectile salvo, everyone has surely now seen on military parades installations capable of firing up to 40 projectiles. Present-day volley fire rocket systems with an updated combat vehicle fleet for firing rocket shells have a longer range, are more accurate, and are successfully fulfilling completely new tasks.

Our antitank artillery is being improved in the light of the development of the enemy's tank hardware. A special comment must be made about antitank guided missile complexes. They are small in dimension and bulk, highly accurate, and have greater firing range than the grazing shot range of the best tanks.

[Svutin] Nevertheless, missiles are the troops' main form of fire power. Let us recall how were "accepted" by the Ground Forces.

[Mikhalkin] In the first few years after the war we created a completely new means of combat -- guided ballistic missiles. The Ground Forces were given their own long-range facilities.

Nuclear munitions were used during large-scale troop exercises in fall 1954, confirming that ground force units and divisions could use these weapons to thwart aggression and defend peace. Operational-tactical and tactical nuclear weapons transformed the new category of forces into a strike force with tremendous fire power. Our missiles can hit targets ranging from several dozen kilometers to many hundreds of kilometers away. The great range and high-speed movement of missile launchers makes it possible to maneuver freely using mass, group, or individual missile salvoes.

[Svutin] Could you describe for the readers, at least in broad terms, the kind of modern battle in which artillery makes a contribution?

[Mikhalkin] Of course. Motorized rifle and tank units have been set the task of piercing the enemy's defenses. How does the attack begin? With a preparatory bombardment. The enemy's antitank facilities, artillery, mortar batteries, control centers, radio-electronic facilities, and first echelon battalions must be well and truly neutralized. Tankmen and motorized riflemen rush toward the enemy. In strict coordination with their movement the artillery neutralizes and destroys the enemy's means of fire and reserves with massive concentrated fire and prevents them from maneuvering and counterattacking.

We are helped to fire accurately by improved optical, sonic, radar, radio-technical, and photogrammetric reconnaissance. And night vision devices, of course.

STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF INTERVIEWED

LD191559 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Studio interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General Petr Andreyevich Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces, by (Aleksandr Abramov) -- live]

[Excerpt] [Gorshakov] It is a joy to us veterans of the front to know that the victory of the Soviet Armed Forces during the war years serves as an example and inspiration for loyal service to the fatherland by a new generation of defenders of the motherland. It is symbolic that the day of 19 November, singed by the fire of the Stalingrad battle has for more than 40 years now been marked as a festival of the wartime glory of our people and the firepower and might of its armed forces. The fact that it is now the festive day not just of artillery troops but also of rocket forces bears witness to the relentlessly growing might of our defense.

[Abramov] You have just returned from an official mission. May we know what your trip was about?

[Gorshakov] This time my trip to the forces was connected with my part in the work on elucidating and propagandizing the drafts of the new edition of the Party Program, the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of our motherland; and also with summing up the results of combat and political training during the year.

What can be said about these issues? Communists and all the personnel are taking a great interest in studying and discussing the precongress documents. Rocket Forces servicemen wholly approve the party's domestic and foreign policy and the course it has taken towards accelerating the country's social and economic development.

They have a profound understanding of the acuteness and complexity of the international situation, and their personal responsibility for the security of our motherland and for the defense of the achievements of socialism and the ensuring of stable peace.

In this training year the combat readiness of many missile units and subunits has been significantly enhanced, and the level of field training has been raised. The absolute majority of training missile firings has been carried out with excellent marks. One in three missile troopers has been awarded excellent marks in combat and political training. It is Communists who set the one at an intensive pace in military labor: They are in the vanguard of the competition to greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Abramov] We have already spoken about the continuity of the generations. Is it possible to talk of a unique degree of reliability of those who every year enter the Strategic Missile Forces? For young folk are entrusted with such complex technology, and they bear supreme responsibility.

[Gorshakov] I can say with conviction that the degree of reliability of Rocket Forces servicemen is high. The sons and grandsons of the hero veterans of the front are honorably carrying on the glorious traditions of their fathers. Service in the Rocket Forces has no few specific characteristics: the main ones are constant readiness and the incomparable responsibility for the defense of the motherland. For the Rocket Forces serviceman the order to go over to operational readiness is the boundary beyond which begins service subordinated to the laws of fulfilling the combat task. From that minute all thoughts, will and skill are subject to one thing -- the irreproachable fulfillment of combat duty. This demands a high level of vigilance, of military skill, the utmost mobilization and strong discipline, great exertion of moral and physical strength. Also vital is irreproachable knowledge of the most complex technology, absorbing the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is not difficult to understand what knowledge and skill people to whom these terrible weapons are entrusted must have.

All Rocket Forces love their chosen profession and have the utmost devotion to it. They are highly qualified specialists who have a profound mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and wide-ranging knowledge in the sphere of automation, telemechanics, electronics, nuclear physics, mathematics and chemistry.

[Abramov] The training year that has just ended was special for us, as for all the Armed Forces. It was the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, and of preparations for the 27th Congress of our mother party. The tasks of the year have been fulfilled. Combat readiness of the troops has been raised to a higher level, the level of organization and discipline is being enhanced. The units and subunits in which the following officers serve greeted their festive day with high results: Byakov, Molozhayev, Mayakov, Anisov, Kursanov, Proskurin, Vrachev, Kirillov and others. True to their duty, they are doing everything necessary to meet the CPSU's requirements of the armed defenders of the socialist motherland.

In conclusion, dear comrades, permit me to congratulate heartily the Rocket Forces, our veterans, workers in the defense industry on the traditional holiday, Rocket Forces and Artillery day. Allow me to wish you robust health and fresh labor successes for the well-being of our beloved socialist motherland.

GEN YASHIN ON SPACE ARMS, DESIRE FOR PEACE

PM191442 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Nov 85 p 4

[Special correspondent N. Limonov interview with Colonel General Yu. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Force "Atlases Supporting the Sky" -- date and place unspecified, uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] [Question] Yuriy Aleksyevich! Please comment from a military man's standpoint on these lines from the draft new edition of the CPSU Program: "...however great the threat to peace created by the policy of aggressive imperialist circles may be, WORLD WAR IS NOT FATALLY INEVITABLE.

[Answer] Washington's aggressive adventurist course has led to a sharp exacerbation of the international situation and the growth of the real threat of a world nuclear missile war breaking out. Rampant anti-Sovietism in various forms has been increased to the maximum. Attempts are being made to mislead public opinion among the American people and the NATO countries with the myth of the "Soviet military threat," and Washington is whipping up the arms race on an unprecedented scale on the pretext of that camouflage.

And it is not just a question of building up the numbers of weapons and combat equipment but of creating qualitatively new and more destructive means of mass attack, which, in the Pentagon strategists' schemes, would make it possible to inflict a first, "disarming" strike on the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries and to win a nuclear missile war.

Preparations are under way for the creation [sozdaniye] of space stike arms. A large-scale ABM system with space-based elements is being developed [razrabatyvatsya]. Attempts are being made to turn space into a possible theater of military actions by waging "star wars" there. The main aim of this dangerous adventure is to try to shelter behind a space "shield" and deprive us of the possibility of inflicting an effective RETALIATORY strike. But can this terrible chariot's rush toward nuclear war -- that bottomless abyss, that catastrophe for world civilization -- be halted? Yes, it can and must be!

The 40 years since the great victory over fascism are historical confirmation of that possibility. The Soviet people, like all the world's peoples, do not need war. For even now spiritual wounds inflicted by war ache in almost every Soviet family. In Belorussia, apart from the well known war memorials, there are also the following: Three birth trees and a mountain ash alongside, its berries like drops of blood. It is a symbol -- one in every four Belorussians was killed.

Mankind knows that a desire for aggression and wars is profoundly alien to socialism.

The Soviet Armed Forces have never threatened anyone and have never been the first to take up weapons against other states and peoples. The essence of our military policy and doctrine lies in effective defense and nothing more.

FAR EAST MILITARY DISTRICT GENERAL IDENTIFIED

PM191014 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 November Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "Relaxation...with a Crunch" a 250-word unattributed report which refers to Major General B. Kopytov as "Far Eastern Military District deputy commander for rear services and chief of the district's rear services."

SOVIET CRUISER SPOTTED IN EAST CHINA SEA

OW181307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO -- The Soviet Union's nuclear-powered cruiser "Frunze" was moving north across the East China Sea early Monday, and is expected to pass through Tsushima Strait by around Wednesday, the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) reported.

The battleship was being accompanied by a destroyer, the MSDF said.

The 22,000-ton vessel, spotted by an MSDF antisubmarine patrol plane at a point some 80 kilometers southwest of Iriomote island at 6:30 am, is understood to be heading for the Soviet Pacific Fleet base in Vladivostok, it said.

The "Frunze," equipped with 20 SSN-19 antiship missiles with a range of about 500 kilometers, SAM-4 antiaircraft missiles and three helicopters, is the second nuclear-powered cruiser to be deployed in the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

With the deployment of the two nuclear-powered cruisers and an aircraft carrier now under construction in the Far East, the Soviet Union plans to catch up what it sees as a U.S. advantage in naval forces in the region, military sources said.

The new Soviet flattop is larger than the U.S. carrier "Midway," according to informed sources.

DESTROYER'S INDISCIPLINE, SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

PM191442 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 November Second Edition front-pages under the headline "From Stem to Stern" a 1,300-word report by Captain 3D Class Yu. Sinin, staff officer with the Northern Fleet, and own correspondent Captain 3D Class S. Ishchenko. The two officers carried out an inspection of the destroyer "Moskovskiy Komsomolets" after being informed by the local garrison that "sailors from the 'Moskovskiy Komsomolets' have recently been committing various violations and deviations from regulations in the town [not further identified] This year alone Captain Lieutenant A. Seleznev, Lieutenants E. Kalinkin and V. Shamburov, Ensigns A. Tregubov and O. Yaremchuk, and others have been detained by patrols for this reason." During their tour of the ship the writers discovered "dirty mattresses and pillows" scattered about, sailors breaking the rules on smoking, rust prevalent throughout the ship, and inadequate light fittings. They conclude: "By the end of our inspection our notebooks were full of lists of shortcomings. The poor running of the ship was plain to see. To be fair, it should be noted that in instilling order not everything depends on the crew. But much of what could have been done has not been. It seems that people on the destroyer had just gotten used to the shortcomings and come to terms with them."